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A HANDY REFERENCE BOOK

GIVING BRIEFLY
THE SPECIFIC INDICATION FOR REMEDIES,
PAYING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO
EACH ORGAN OF THE BODY
DISTINCTIVELY

BY

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR

262

PRESENTATION COPY.

This presentation copy of Dr. Niederkorn's "A Handy Reference Book," will surely be appreciated by the recipients. To this we will add that the demand for this publication had entirely exhausted the supply, and that the right of re-publication to supply a few friends, was granted us by Dr. Niederkorn.

We believe that each recipient will highly appreciate this publication, and will agree that a revision, enlarged, would be exceedingly desirable, and also that the information extended in the short "Addenda," will be serviceable to many.

With this thought in mind it would be a graceful recognition, if Dr. Niederkorn could receive from you a kindly note of recognition, short though it might be.

With kind regards, we are,

Sincerely yours,

LLOYD BROS.

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INTRODUCTION.

WHEN the old German pathologist declared that no rational system of therapeutics existed, he undoubtedly entertained the opinion that everything known about medicines was in possession of the dominant school. However, we know that time and experience have proven that statement to be erroneous in a positive degree; we know that the old ingrained faith and belief of the uncertainties in medicine, as commonly followed, was and is a false beacon to positive and certain therapeutic research; and we also know that in direct, specific medication we have the nearest approach to scientific therapeutics, because the knowledge of it was gained by proper research and study, and its principles have been verified by positive observations of thousands of able medical men. Years ago our friend and able parent of Specific Medication, Dr. John M. Scudder, declared that the medicine of the future "will very certainly be *direct*;" he also proved that there were agencies directly opposed to processes of disease and which could be employed with certainty, and this he proved by actual practice. He was then, and we certainly are now, in position to realize why the dominant school never could fully discard their belief

of the "uncertainties of medicine," and why they decry the proposition of "specifics" in medicine.

Specific Medication does not teach that medicines will alleviate or cure certain diseases; that is to say, they will not cure an aggregate of symptoms arranged according to the much practiced nosology. Specific Medication is the study by which we determine the direct action of remedies with special reference to their direct relation to pathological conditions; a study which determines a definite condition of disease, and points out the direct remedy for such condition; a study which considers drug action as it relates to disease expression.

Specific Medicationists (Eclectics) use the term "specific" with relation to definite pathological conditions, and say that certain well-determined deviations from the healthy state will always be corrected by certain specific medicines. That is the way Dr. Scudder puts it in his work on "Specific Medication," and that is the way the thoroughbred Eclectic of to-day defines his position in therapeutics.

"There are no specifics in medicine" is a phrase pretty nearly correct when it is intended to mean that no remedy is a specific for any named disease, such as typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc.; but that we have specific medicines prescribed with the intention of overcoming or opposing well-defined pathological conditions is a fact positively established.

The physician who is always looking about him for a new remedy for typhoid fever undoubtedly is sincere in his search; he either has been prescribing in a routine manner at a nosological arrangement and deplorably failed, or he has but a limited acquaintance with the *Materia Medica* and falls an easy victim to the inducements held forth by fanciful fads. Specific Medication has stood the test of experience, and has proven to be the most rational system of therapeutics extant. Its principles are true; it is applied in a positive and well-defined manner; results are definite and positive; in fact, its position in therapeutics to-day leaves no room for the great amount of guess-work and uncertainties so evidently displayed by those who profess prominence "on the other side," and who deprecate the practice of their forefathers, but have nothing definite themselves to offer but a "may or might be," and who become ingrained advocates of such fads as serum therapy because of their want of a better knowledge of therapeutic agents. Mere guess-work and uncertainties in medicine can with truth be relegated to oblivion.

Specific Medication implies Specific Diagnosis; both form the basic principles upon which the system of direct medication depends and exists, their relation to each other is so intimate as not to permit a separation of associate ideas. They establish and confirm such positiveness in medicine not imagined by those unfamiliar or who can see nothing in medicine, who prefer to adopt

laboratory conclusions to clinical observations, and who train all their energies to prevent germ invasion or effect their destruction, insisting upon the employment of germicides in quantities, and enveloping themselves so firmly with the germ theory as being the causative factor of disease, that they can see no comfort from their reluctant admission that a perfect, healthy state of the human organism is a protective against germ influence.

Disease is a departure from the normal, healthy state; our familiarity with the conditions which indicate health should be such that we can readily recognize any manifestations from the healthy state; nature has a way of her own to display signs of distress, and these, as they are manifested to our senses, are called symptoms. Symptoms are disease expressions through which we arrive at positive conclusions concerning the existing wrong; symptoms are indicative of pathological wrongs; symptoms guide us to the seat of the trouble, and directly, too, lead to the selection of the remedy which experience has proven to be the direct agent to assist nature in overcoming the wrong.

Specific Diagnosis is "the study which will show us the relation between symptoms of disease and the curative action of drugs; it is a study of the prominent expressions of disease with reference to the administration of remedies. Our belief is that the expressions of disease are uniform and always have the same meaning, and that the action of

remedies are definite and uniform; that like causes always produce like effects, and *vice versa*." Such study is certainly not more difficult than the practice of classification of symptoms and the exhibition of remedies as they apply to any named disease; and when certainty and results are considered, it is surely preferable to the practice of exhibiting a routine, stereotyped treatment. And there is the advantage of administering remedies singly—a fact denoting confidence and exact knowledge of the efficiency of the remedy and its direct indication. If a certain combination of remedies is to be the invariable treatment for a given disease, and another combination is considered the treatment par excellence for another disease, then it behooves the practitioner to exercise caution with his nomenclature or he *could* be prescribing *at* a wrong *name*. It does seem that such practice can lead to nothing else but disgust and a shaky confidence in anybody's theory or Materia Medica. If a name is necessary before a treatment can be selected—in other words, if the name of a disease should influence the selection of remedies—then I fear for the definiteness of that treatment. Such practice will certainly lead to promiscuous, indiscriminate prescribing, and will cause the fact to be lost sight of that the practice of medicine is a science and an art. By the method of direct medication there is not the danger of erring; and the advantage of knowing which remedy proved curative and under what condition is

certainly a great desideratum. We must know exactly what the departure from health is, and when we have established this fact firmly in our minds we should know what remedy will correct it; and, of course, success along this line will greatly depend upon the physician's acuteness of observation. A remedy should not be employed because it proved curative in any given named disease, or because some one recommended its employment in this or that disease; but its use in any case should be governed by the condition existing; the remedy should be exhibited to meet definite pathological conditions, irrespective of any disease name.

And, then, there is the question of dose. In order to obtain the best results, the small dose, frequently repeated, is much to be preferred. In fact, any one accustomed to administer his remedies in full doses, and expects to employ specific methods, had best not attempt it, for certainly disappointment will follow. Best results are obtained and more good can be accomplished with frequent small doses than can ever be hoped for from the use of large doses; and the danger of inflicting irreparable harm is reduced to a minimum. The apparently self-evident proposition that "if a little does good, more will do more good," should be seriously considered when it comes to administering medicines to the sick; and if it is a fact that in the majority of cases under ordinary conditions nature alone will in time throw off diseased conditions, then the inference must

be that small doses of the carefully selected and indicated remedy, frequently repeated, will prove nature's aid in her attempt to bring about the restoration of health.

It certainly is one thing to get the physiological effect of a drug, and another to obtain its therapeutic result; and whilst it is true that the physiological effect of a drug is sometimes desirable, it is equally true that the therapeutic or, rather, specific action of a remedy is usually what we are interested in; and to be able at all times to exhibit any remedy in such manner and doses as will best obtain its specific action is of far more importance to the therapist than it is to administer it merely to the extent of receiving its physiological effect and then discontinuing its use. The specific action can best be obtained by the careful observation of pathological conditions which have been known to be relieved by the remedy, the size of the dose, and the employment of a reliable, uniform-in-strength preparation of the drug. Dr. Scudder used to say, "It is easy enough to study drug action by taking the drug yourself;" and in his "Study of Diagnosis," "You will feel *where* it acts; that points out the local action of the drug, and, as a matter of common sense, you would use it in disease of that part and not of a part on which it had no action. You will feel *how* it acts—stimulant, depressing, altering the innervation, circulation, nutrition, and function. If, now, you want to use it in disease, use it to do the very things it did in

health, and not, as our Homeopathic brethren would say, to do the very opposite things."

We have proven by experience that certain well-defined pathological conditions, which we recognize by symptoms, are alleviated or cured by the administration of a single remedy. Or, I might put it, a remedy is indicated by a particular symptom or symptoms because through this symptom we recognize a pathological wrong which this remedy will rectify; and if it is so in one case, it is so in all like cases. If it will rectify a particular wrong in one case, under similar conditions it will rectify a similar wrong in another case; consequently there would be no need in hunting up a name for a case before the remedy could be employed. It is true that the name of a disease can sometimes suggest a line of treatment, or it may give a fair intimation as to what would seem proper; but there certainly could be nothing definite about the selection of remedies in such instances. Positiveness in medicine can not be reached that way; uncertainties arise too frequently and lead to promiscuousness; haphazard selections will be made, and all of this leads to loss of confidence in medicine.

The term "typhoid fever" is a fair representation of what grouping of symptoms can convey to our minds so far as concerns the association of conditions, and may be even suggestive of a particular class of remedial agents; but that term alone should not influence the selection of the remedy or rem-

edies for the case. It does not establish a precedent, nor is it a criterion for the management of future cases; nothing but the real existing conditions can do that. Experience has taught that no two cases can be treated exactly alike, and it has also taught that a routine, stereotyped line of treatment has, as a natural consequence, objectionable features which go to condemn it. For instance, the remedy Baptisia is frequently employed; not, however, in every case, but in cases where the condition of sepsis is particularly evidenced to us by the purplish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes, where the discharges are fetid and almost black; tongue is purplish colored and has a moist, pasty fur; there is a sweet, sickening, offensive odor of breath,—all indicative of a feeble capillary circulation and feeble vitality and of sepsis. Baptisia, given in such doses as experience has proven the most efficient, will correct such morbid process. In another case the condition of hyperacidity is strongly brought to our attention by the pallidity of mucous membranes, the pallid, broad tongue covered with a pasty, dirty exudate; the fetor emanating from the patient and from the discharges is very marked. Here we employ Sodium Sulphite and feel assured that the wrong will be corrected. It is the association of a remedy to a definite condition that goes to make the system of Specific Medication a definite and rational system of therapeutics. We educate ourselves along the line of recognizing nature's external (and other) mani-

festations of wrong health, and familiarize ourselves with direct drug action, so that we will be able in an instant to mentally associate the name of the remedy with the particular symptoms of the pathological wrong. We say, a full, bounding pulse, vigorous circulation, increased temperature, *Veratrum*; increase of temperature, nervous excitability, carotid throbbing, flushed countenance, bright eyes, pupils contracted, means *Gelsemium*; fullness of tissues and veins, dirty, yellowish coating of tongue, dizziness, dull headache, atonicity of intestinal tract, means *Podophyllin*. *Rhus Toxicodendron* is not classified with intestinal antiseptics or antizymotics; yet given in a case of typhoid fever, or any fever, where there is muttering delirium, tympanitis, dry, red tongue and mucous membranes, brown sordes, it usually promotes happy results. Does *Rhus Tox.* possess inherent antiseptic properties? Or has it antiseptic properties which antagonize disease processes within the intestines or within the blood? Does it support or increase vital forces and forestall destruction of red corpuscles? Is it an antiseptic in the sense intended by the intestinal antiseptic faddist? Does it distribute its curative properties by virtue of its influence over the sympathetic nervous system? I am inclined to believe so; we know now better than ever what influence the sympathetic exercises over the human economy. Calomel acts principally upon the liver and glands in the lower part of the small intestines and colon;

it creates bilious stools and enhances physiological functions; pathologists tell us of the distribution of nerve force and the control over organs and functions by individual nerve centers and the relationship of these nerve centers to the sympathetic, conveying the impression that drug action is not simply local, but altogether the result of its influence upon the nervous system. So that we are inclined to the opinion that Specific Medication cures by correcting perverted or abnormal innervation.

In our experience the old manner of classifying remedies is not a satisfactory one; and it is likely that any particular method of classification is open to objections. We believe, though, that an arrangement by which the indications for the remedies are given as they may apply to the different organs of the body will prove a convenient one, especially for the medical man who can not devote much time to "reading up."

In this volume I have taken every organ separately, and considered remedies that are known to influence them specifically; that is, symptoms indicative of functional wrongs are given, together with the remedy known to overcome or correct that wrong. The reason why so many remedies are mentioned is because experience has proven that each remedy has a direct action of its own and is chosen because of its known specific action in certain diseased conditions or association of disease action. Sometimes one remedy will prove more efficient than another under cir-

cumstances apparently similar. Thorough familiarity with the remedies is necessary in order to be able to bring out the many distinguishing features which go to make up a system of positive medication, and which go to develop the many niceties in medical practice. That we have organ remedies is a fact; and by "organ remedies" we mean that certain remedies have a particular affinity for particular organs or functions; and naturally we would think of these remedies when we discover wrongs of any particular organ. We associate *Triticum*, *Actate Potash*, etc., with wrongs of the kidneys or urinary difficulties; *Leptandra*, *Chionanthus*, *Phosphate Soda*, with hepatic disturbances; *Bismuth*, *Nux*, *Colocynth*, with intestinal wrongs; *Yerba Santa*, *Sanguinaria*, *Scillæ*, with pulmonary and bronchial defects; the *Bromides*, *Gelsemium*, *Passiflora*, with the brain or nervous system; *Digitalis*, *Strophanthus*, with cardiac and circulatory abnormalities; and we know that the effects of organ remedies are even further distributed than the mere correcting of functional wrongs. Each remedy has its own particular place, and is selected because of its known indication and action.

The several chapters devoted to much used "named" conditions could not well be avoided.

The frequently repeated small dose of the remedy is a pleasant feature of direct medication. The size of the dose has much to do with the expectant results and success of

the method ; and just as important is the employment of a reliable preparation of the drug. Any kind of an article will not do ; none but remedies which possess the full medicinal properties of the drug and are known to be of uniform strength, should be employed. We want nothing but the best. Throughout this volume I have designated the kind of remedies almost altogether employed by Eclectics, with "Spec. Med.," meaning Specific Medicines. These are employed and recommended because of their reliability of uniform strength, and because they have proven by actual experience to be entirely trustworthy. The fact that they are prepared by Lloyd Bros. is a positive guarantee of their absolute purity.

The dose given following the indication for the remedy is that of the Specific Medicine, unless otherwise stated.

I am firmly of the opinion that too many physicians pay too little or no attention to the seemingly smaller things connected with wrong life ; they consider them of no importance, and, of course, fail to realize their significance. For instance, how many physicians pay attention to the kind and location of pain the patient complains of ? They infer that if there is pain, it is due either to an inflammatory process or is of a neurotic origin ; in either event they prescribe an opiate or a preparation of Acetanilid.

How many physicians pay any attention to the conditions of the tongue, or anticipate to

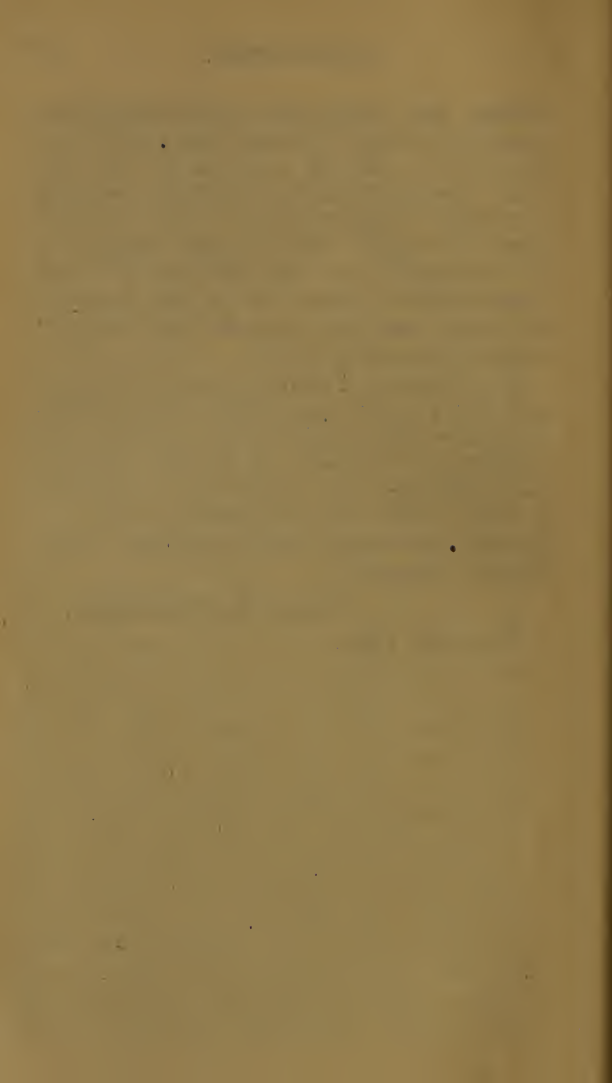
gather any information from that organ other than to learn that the tongue expresses the condition of the stomach, or that a strawberry tongue is commonly present in Scarlatina? How much more the tongue can tell is learned only by those who break away from routine habits, and who observe every feature of disease expression, and connect with it its importance to disease and to the probable remedy. They observe its coating, its size, its color, its secretion, its manner of protrusion, or anything abnormal about it, and learn the significance of each variation from the healthy state, recognize each condition, and associate with it a definite remedy. Only those familiar with this line of thinking can appreciate the importance of recognizing and attending to all manner of disease expression. Every thinking man will admit that Bismuth can not cure every case of diarrhœa, and will also admit the fallacy of giving Veratrum or Acetanilid for every case of fever. It is easy enough to connect Bismuth with diarrhœa or Veratrum with fever; both are symptoms, but—of what! frequent alvine evacuations can be the result of many things. Take the symptom as your guide, follow it up, study it out, and when you conclude just where the wrong is, the remedy is easily selected, and many times it will prove not to be Bismuth. Cough is usually an expression of a wrong of the respiratory tract, but is not always so. There is the cough due to pharyngeal trouble, to heart lesions, to gastric disturbance, or to other

wrongs, and it behooves us to carefully ascertain just what is causing that cough if we expect to be able to overcome it; yet how many physicians can be found who prescribe a favorite "cough syrup" for any and all kinds of cough! They conduct themselves in a manner as to indicate that it is too much trouble to look for the real cause of the cough, and thus adopt the old "shotgun" style of prescribing for it.

In all fairness I think it can truthfully be said that the only successful method in therapeutics is that method which considers the application of remedies to definite pathological conditions—the association of remedies to exact morbid lesions; and this we have in Specific Medication and its associate study, Specific Diagnosis.

JOSEPH S. NIEDERKORN.

Versailles, Ohio.



A Handy Reference Book.

ABDOMINAL PAIN.

Sp. Med. Dioscorea Vil.—Colicky pains in bowels with tenderness on pressure; pains aggravated by walking, relieved by supporting abdomen and keeping still; bilious colic; continued abdominal pains with exacerbation. *Dose:* Add from 10 drops to a drachm to 4 ounces water, mix, and give teaspoonful doses every 15 minutes to 1 hour.

Spec. Med. Nux.—Paroxysmal abdominal pain, pointing to umbilicus, face sallow, sallowness about the mouth, pallid tongue. *Dose:* Add 5 to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix, and give teaspoonful doses—in acute cases every 20 minutes to 1 hour; in chronic cases, every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Chamomilla.—Flatulent colic, usually with a diarrhoea with green discharges and of foul odor. Patient is irritable and oversensitive; little ones have abdominal pain and want to be carried, head sweats, cheeks alternately red and pale. *Dose:* Add 15 drops to 1 dram to 4 ounces of water, mix, and give teaspoonful doses every 15 minutes to 1 hour.

Sp. Med. Colocynth. — Sharp, cutting pains, tenesmus increases pain, wind passes at stool; pain as if from intestinal peristalsis. *Dose:* One or 2 drops to 4 ounces water, mix, and give teaspoonful doses every half-hour to 2 hours.

Magnesia Phos. ^{3x}.—Sharp, quick, spasmodic pains, pains relieved by hot applications and by bending double. *Dose:* Two grains in hot water every 20 to 30 minutes.

Arsenic Alb. ^{3x}.—Pain in abdomen, usually a watery diarrhœa exists, can not lie upon back, but keeps legs flexed. Pain is aggravated by cold drinks and is usually of a burning nature. *Dose:* Two grains every 1 to 2 hours.

Podophyllin. ^{2x}.—Full tongue with pasty secretion, yellowish white coat on tongue, full abdomen, dull pain; tissues and veins are full, "biliousness." *Dose:* Add I dram of the ^{2x} to 4 ounces water, mix, and give teaspoonful doses every 2 or three hours.

Magnesia Sulph.—Tormina and tenesmus of bowels with small and frequent mucous discharges. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains in water every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Epilobium.—Colicky pains with diarrhœa; dry, rough skin, abdomen contracted. *Dose:* From 10 to 60 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Chionanthus.—Pain in epigastrium and right hypochondrium; intense pains over liver, simulating colic, with yel-

lowness of skin and eyes, high-colored urine. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops in water every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Leptandra.—Dull, heavy pain in right hypochondrium, fullness of abdomen, frontal headache, bitter taste in mouth. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Nepeta.—Pain in abdomen, flexing of thighs upon abdomen, writhing of patient, persistent crying, colic. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops every 15 minutes to 1 hour.

Morphine. (hypodermically.—Continual pain and griping, cramps in limbs, cold sweat, maybe vomiting.

Chloroform.—Continued pain due to flatulence. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops in hot mint-water. Abdominal pain due to irritant substances within stomach or intestines is relieved by a thorough cleansing of these viscera. Pain due to developing or existing inflammatory conditions should not be relieved with Morphine.

(See also "Stomach and Intestines.")

BLOOD.

Sp. Med. Alnus.—As a general alterative in syphilitic or scrofulous diathesis with feeble vitality. *Dose*: Ten drops four times daily.

Chloride of Gold and Sodium.—In secondary and tertiary syphilis, where tongue is

contracted and redder than usual. *Dose*: From 1-60 to 1-12 grain.

Sp. Med. Cuprum.—A blood-maker after exhaustive hemorrhages, pale and transparent skin. Chlorosis when skin has a dirty, greenish tinge, tongue clean. *Dose*: Fifteen drops to 4 ounces water, mix, and give teaspoonful doses four times daily.

Sp. Med. Corydalis.—Scrofulous or syphilitic diathesis, skin yellow, lymphatics enlarged. Goes well with Berberis Aquif. *Dose*: Fifteen drops four times daily.

Sp. Med. Berberis Aquif.—Constitutional syphilis, syphilitic affections in general, especially so if hepatic torpidity exists. *Dose*: Ten drops four times daily.

Sp. Med. Echinacea.—To correct "bad blood," boils, carbuncles, various forms of septicæmia, tendency to formation of cellular abscesses, septic conditions in general. *Dose*: From 10 drops to 30 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Fowler's Solution of Arsenic.—Pale, sallow skin, flabby muscles, epidermis dry, skin inelastic, pulse soft, prostration. *Dose*: Ten drops to 1 drachm to 4 ounces of water, mix; teaspoonful doses ever 3 hours. Or may be given with Elix. Lacto-phos-Lime.

Sp. Med. Ferri Acetate.—Blood restorative, in chlorosis and anemic conditions with pallor of surface. Aversion to motion and blueness of tongue, dull, heavy pain in back of head. Contra-indicated when gastric ca-

tarrh exists. *Dose*: One to 2 drachms to 4 ounces water, mix, teaspoonful four times daily, or oftener.

Sp. Med. Dulcamara.—As alterative in cutaneous diseases, syphilis, scrofula, and inflammatory deposits, especially where we have a feeble circulation, cold, purplish extremities, fullness of tissue, tendency to œdema and a scaly condition of the skin. *Dose*: Ten to 30 drops every 4 hours.

Syr. Iodide Iron.—Anemia with enlargement of lymphatic glands, without deposit in connective tissue. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops four times daily.

Syr. Hypophos. Com.—Deposits of aplastic or caco-plastic material in connective tissues, general nerve exhaustion, tendency to tuberculous conditions, waxen surface, and cold extremities. *Dose*: Teaspoonful four times daily.

Potassium Iodide.—Syphilis, or scrofula, with a pale, leaden-colored tongue, usually full; blue line on gums; general alterative. *Dose*: One to 10 grains, or increasing doses, every 3 to 4 hours.

Cod Liver Oil.—Tissues soft, atonic, skin relaxed, doughy or dirty, deposits in cellular tissue, extremities cool, sometimes increase of temperature part of the day. *Dose*: Teaspoonful, or more, with meals.

Potassium Chlorate.—Antiseptic of puerpural state; when portions of placenta, blood clots, etc., are retained and undergo-

ing decomposition; fetid breath, fetid lochia, pallid tongue. *Dose*: Two to 5 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Potassa Permanganate.—Tissue lost vitality, inclined to slough, bad odor. Use locally, 10 grains to 2 drams, to 1 pint of water, for external use.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca.—Rheumatic, scrofulous affections, with enlargement of lymphatics, pallidity of mucous membranes. *Dose*: One to 2 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Stillingia.—Secondary and tertiary syphilis, where tissues are feeble and not readily removed and renewed; glistening mucous membrane with scanty secretion. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops four times daily.

Sp. Med. Thuja.—Syphilitic or other diseases of bad blood, with warty excrescences or ulceration, showing prominence of papillæ; tendency to warty growths. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 3 or 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Iris V.—Glandular or lymphatic enlargement, greasy condition of skin, hepatic complaints. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops four times daily.

Sp. Med. Lappa Offic.—Rheumatic, gouty disposition, especially where there is renal inactivity and a tendency to dyspepsia. *Dose*: Five to 15 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Podophyllum.—Rheumatic and syphilitic taints, accompanied by general

sluggishness and hepatic torpor, with constipation, fullness of tissues and veins, full tongue with a dirty yellow coat from tip to base, dizziness. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Rumex Crisp.—Bad blood with lymphatic enlargements, scrofulous conditions with tendency to breaking down and low inflammatory deposits, bubonic swellings. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops four times daily.

Sp. Med. Veratrum Vir.—Professor Howe regarded this as a valuable alterative, especially where pulmonary troubles exist. *Dose*: One to 2 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sulphur.—As an alterative, especially in cutaneous affections with glandular torpidity, dirty, sallow skin, dryness and separation of epidermis. *Dose*: The first or second trituration—5 grains, 3 times daily.

Sp. Med. Jacaranda.—Is an anti-syphilitic, more especially if some nervous affection exists. *Dose*: Two or 3 drops every 4 hours.

Potassii Acetas.—To remove wastes and broken-down solids from the blood, imperfect renal excretion. *Dose*: Ten to 30 grains every 3 to 4 hours.

Elix. Quinia, Strychnia, and Iron.—A tonic and restorative in enfeebled and anemic condition, especially following acute illness. *Dose*: Half-dram three times daily.

Calcarea Sulph. ^{3x}.—Carbuncles, boils, or any suppurative formation, or profuse suppuration. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x} I use 2 grains every 3 hours.

Hepar Sulph.—To prevent formation of pus, or where suppuration is bound to appear. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 2 grains every 3 hours.

Lycopodium.—Slow, painful boils, nodes, or swellings, brick-dust sediment in urine. I use the ^{6x}, and give it in 2-grain doses every 3 hours.

Acid Solution of Iron.—Scrofulous, anemic conditions, where an iron tonic is desired. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops four times daily.

Tinct. Ferri Chlor.—Anemia with debility, bluish redness of mucous tissues and tongue, dull occipital pain. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops four times daily.

Calcarea Carbonica.—Pallid inelastic skin, enlargement of lymphatic glands, softness of tissues, tardy development of osseous tissue, large-headed, open-fontanelled children, head sweating. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x} I give 2 grains four times daily.

Calcarea Phos. ^{3x}.—Bone development is slow and imperfect in anemic children; rickets. *Dose*: Two grains four times daily.

Donovan's Solution.—In secondary syphilis if tongue is small and its redness increased. *Dose*: One to 5 drops every 3 hours.

(See also "Skin and Tissue.")

BRAIN.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Cerebral congestion, dullness, drowsiness, pupils dilated, eyes dull, sluggishness of capillary circulation. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful doses every 1 to 3 hours.

Ammonium Bromide.—Pallid surface and open pulse, convulsive movement of muscles, tendency to convulsions. *Dose:* Five to 10 grains every 1 to 3 hours.

Ammonium Iodide.—Headache with dizziness, unsteadiness of walk, difficulty in controlling muscular movements. *Dose:* Five to 10 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Cannabis Ind.—Uneasy, excited, can not sleep, disagrees with his attendants, illusions. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cactus Grand.—Patient is nervous, sleepless, oppression in chest, difficult breathing, fears some important function will stop. *Dose:* Ten to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cyripedium.—Nervous, restless, sleepless, inclined to motion, wants immediate relief. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 2 hours.

Chloral Hydrate. — Pain, sleeplessness, tendency to convulsive movements, delirium with great cerebral excitation. Contra-indicated by a feeble circulation. *Dose:* Ten to

30 grains, carefully repeated only as necessary.

Chloroform.—As an inhalation in convulsions.

Sp. Med. Ergot.—Dullness of intellect, disposition to sleep, dizziness, feeble circulation. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—Flushed face, bright eyes, pupils contracted, increased heat of head, throbbing of carotids, pain in entire head; convulsions, or convulsive movements of facial muscles or extremities. *Dose:* Ten to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every one-half to 2 hours.

Potassium Bromide.—Sleeplessness and restlessness, when there is a vigorous circulation without fever; epilepsy or convulsions with irritation of sexual organs; circulation is strong and face and neck flushed. *Dose:* Five to 15 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Stramonium.—Acute delirium when patient is violent and passionate, can not control his temper, feels an almost uncontrollable desire to destroy something or injure somebody; furious. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Restless, starts in sleep, sudden sharp cry, sharp features, small sharp pulse, sharp pain especially in left orbit or left side of head; muttering in comatose conditions in fevers, with dry, red, and pointed tongue, sordes. *Dose:* Five to 10

drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Coca.—Easily tired, feeling of weariness both mental and physical, depression of spirits, headache, nervous troubles. *Dose:* Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus.—Delirium, amusing hallucinations, violent outbreaks of delirium, gradually growing milder and less frequent, going into a low stupor; low muttering, will answer, but immediately go into stupor again. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Humulus.—Anodyne and hypnotic. Deranged cerebral conditions, nervous irritability with wakefulness. *Dose:* Two to 5 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Physostigma.—In diseases of nerve centers with weak pulse, cool surface and mental torpor, pupils contracted. *Dose:* Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Passiflora.—Irritation of brain, nervousness, sleeplessness, with possible muscular twitching. *Dose:* Two to 10 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Ustilago Maidis.—Enfeebled circulation to brain, dizziness, unsteadiness, dull headache at top of head, impaired vision. *Dose:* Half-drop doses every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Helleborus Niger.—Dullness of intellect, heaviness of head, coldness of fore-

head with clammy sweat. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Ailanthus.—Cardiac palpitation; spasmodic or epileptiform muscular contraction. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Mental depression, nervousness, dizziness, restless, has an active imagination for disease, fear of impending danger, sadness, tendency to weep. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Valerian.—Cerebro-spinal stimulant, allays nervous irritability, modifies pain, promotes rest and favors sleep, where these conditions result from an enfeebled cerebral circulation; hysterical headache, hysteria in general. *Dose*: Five to 15 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Ceanantha Croc.—Epilepsy and nervous diseases resulting from mal-nutrition and anemia of brain and spinal cord. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Podophyllum.—Mental disorders marked by dizziness and weight in head and imperfect command of the muscles, heavily loaded, full tongue, hepatic torpor. *Dose*: One to 5 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Scutellaria.—Nervousness or convulsions due to mental overwork or phys-

ical overexertion, nervousness without apparent cause. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 2 hours.

Sulphuric Ether.—Cerebral stimulant, relieves the headache of atony speedily; insomnia and restlessness with pallid face and enfeebled circulation. *Dose*: Ten drops repeated as necessary.

Opium.—Pulse is small and open, face pallid, eyes dull; pain, sleeplessness. *Dose*: One to 2 grains.

Tr. Agaricus Musc.—Involuntary muscular twitching, dimness of sight, pressing pain in occiput, inclination to fall backwards. *Dose*: One or 2 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cannabis Ind.—Insomnia with unpleasant dreams during momentary sleep. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Camphor.—Insomnia and restlessness, pulse being soft, tongue moist. *Dose*: One grain, or more, and repeated.

Sp. Med. Lupulin.—Irritability, insomnia, especially when irritation is due to sexual excitement or abuse; worrying or brooding over trouble, with insomnia. *Dose*: One to 5 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Ammonium Carb.—Insomnia, restless, sleepless, feeble pulse, imperfect capillary circulation, cold extremities. *Dose*: One-fourth to 1 grain every hour or 2 hours.

Monobromated Camphor.—Mental excitement, headache, insomnia. *Dose:* Two to 3 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Hydrobromic Acid. — Delirium, wild dreams, face flushed, tongue long, narrow, dry red, cerebral hyperemia. *Dose:* From 15 to 30 drops, well diluted, every 2 hours.

Sulphonal.—Sleeplessness due to mental excitement, or worry, nervous excitement, delirium. *Dose:* Ten to 15 grains.

BLADDER AND URETHRA.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—Irritability at the neck of the bladder, causing frequent desire to urinate, painful urination, burning sensation, sharp pains in loins; cystitis. *Dose:* One drop every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Eryngium.—Frequent desire to urinate, burning pain with tenesmus in urethra or bladder, worse at night, scanty flow of urine, prolonged effort to empty bladder; pain extending to loins. *Dose:* Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cannabis Ind.—Painful micturition with tenesmus, frequent urination with burning pain, scalding sensation. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Apis.—Frequent desire to urinate, characterized by sensations of heat and burning pain in bladder and urethra, with itching, puffiness of meatus. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Copaiba.—Pressure and tenesmus in bladder, frequent desire at urination, urine dribbling, smarting, burning sensations in urethra, mucoid discharges. *Dose:* Of the Balsam, 5 to 10 drops in emulsion, three times daily.

Sp. Med. Arnica.—Feeling of deep soreness in bladder, bruised feeling. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Nux Vom.—Retention, want of power in bladder to void urine. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Cantharis.—Teasing, scalding, or burning sensation in urethra or bladder during or after urination, constant urging to urinate, urine passed with difficulty. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Epigæa Rep.—Vesical irritation, urinary incontinence, irritable mucous membrane, uric acid deposit, urine seems to scratch urethra. *Dose:* Twenty drops in water every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Cubeba.—After the acute symptoms have subsided and after profuse

discharges have ceased in gonorrhœa; scalding urine in women and burning of external genitalia, cystitis, the more acute symptoms having passed away. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops four times daily.

Sp. Med. Chimaphila.—Chronic diseases of genito-urinary mucous mebrane with scanty urine, muco-purulent sediment, vesical tenesmus, frequent and inefficient efforts to urinate, general relaxed condition of bladder. *Dose*: Twenty drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Hydrangea.—Irritation of urinary tract, tendency to formation of calculi, gravelly deposits, some difficulty to urinate. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops, or more, in hot water, four times daily.

Sp. Med. Elaterium.—Chronic cystitis, deep soreness, constant pain at neck of bladder not relieved by urinating, tenesmus with passages of muco-pus, urine voided with difficulty and usually loaded with mucus. *Dose*: Small dose preferred; 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours. Or, begin with drop doses, gradually increasing dose to 10 drops.

Sp. Med. Triticum Rep.—Catarrhal discharges from bladder; gravelly deposits in urine, painful and frequent urination. *Dose*: Ten drops in water every 3 hours.

Aluminum Oxide.—Can not pass urine without great straining, as at stool. *Dose*: One-hundredth grain every 2 to 3 hours.

Causticum. 6^x .—Involuntary urination accompanying cough or sneezing; frequent urging desire to urinate, urine dribbling. *Dose*: One to 2 grains of the 6^x every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Xanthium Spin.—Chronic cystitis, with thickening of walls of bladder, tenesmus and frequent urination, urine heavily loaded with mucus; uric acid diathesis, bloody urine. *Dose*: Ten drops every 3 hours. Goes well if given with Tr. Red Onion, equal parts of each; dose of mixture, 20 drops every 3 hours.

Lithium Benzoate.—Fullness in perineum, frequent and difficult micturition, passage of mucus with phosphates from bladder, foul-smelling urine. *Dose*: Five grains every 3 hours in tumbler of water.

Sp. Med. Agrimonia.—Cystic catarrh, foul-smelling urine, deep-seated colicky pains over kidneys, sharp pain in back extending along ureters, urine escapes with cough. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops. in water, every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Barosma.—Urine abnormally acid, constant desire to urinate and little or no relief from micturition.

Pichi.—Pain in bladder, vesical catarrh, vesical tenesmus, incontinence, frequent urination, worse at night. *Dose*: Of the Fluid Extract, 5 to 20 drops three or four times daily.

Corn Silk.—Acute or chronic cystic irritation, due to uric acid or phosphatic con-

cretions. *Dose*: Of the infusion, wineglassful four times daily or oftener. Of the Fluid Extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Equisetum.—Tenesmic urging to urinate, irritation of the bladder, usually accompanied with nephritic affections. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Lycopodium.—Red, sandy deposits in urine, high-colored, or bloody urine, painful micturition, worse in afternoon; brick-dust sediment, sediment is sandy or gritty. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus. Aromat.—Urethral and vesical irritation, nocturnal enuresis from weakness of vesical sphincter, hematuria. *Dose*: From 5 to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Passages of large amount of limpid urine, incontinence, patient feels weak and is listless, sluggish circulation. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Thuja.—Vesical irritation in the aged, urine dribbling, prostatic enlargement; nocturnal enuresis in children. *Dose*: For the aged, 5 drops every 3 to 4 hours; for children, the dose should be smaller.

Santonine.—Retention of urine from atony, vesical tenesmus. *Dose*: From $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 or 2 grains every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Piper Meth.—Catarrhal conditions of vesico-urethral mucous membrane. *Dose*: Five to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Althæa.—Cystitis, vesical catarrh, strangury, retention. *Dose:* Freely of the infusion.

CHEST—RESPIRATORY APPARATUS, PLEURA. BRONCHI, AND LUNGS.

Sp. Med. Aconite.—Acute inflammation of bronchi, lungs, or pleura. Bronchitis, pneumonia, when pulse is small and frequent. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Æsculus Glab.—Grasping, tightening sense of constriction in post-sternal region; bronchial irritation with but little secretion, non-paroxysmal asthma, tightness of chest. *Dose:* Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Asclepias.—Catarrhal troubles due to cold, strong, vibratile pulse, skin inclined to moisture, acute pains in chest, worse on motion. *Dose:* One-half to 1 dram to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours, or oftener.

Sp. Med. Aralia Racemosa.—Cough and irritation of the mucous surface in chronic pulmonic and catarrhal affections. *Dose:* Ten drops, or more, in water, four times daily.

Ammonium Mur.—In bronchial affections with scanty secretions, tight, harsh cough, dusky redness of surface. *Dose:* Three to 5 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Arnica.—Tensive, bruised feeling of muscles of chest, muscular soreness especially felt on coughing. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Arsenic (Fowler's Solution).—Chronic pulmonary affections, tuberculous or otherwise, enfeebled conditions with a tendency to deposits, sallow color of skin, skin inelastic. *Dose*: One-half to 2 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Impairment of capillary circulation with congestion. Bronchial and pulmonary wrongs, bronchitis or pneumonia, when there is evident capillary congestion, oppressed pulse, drowsiness. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Bryonia.—Pneumonia, Pleurisy, or Bronchitis with sharp pleuritic pains and harassing cough, tensive, tearing pains in chest, hard, wiry pulse, right cheek flushed, catching pains in chest on inspiration. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour or 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Baptisia.—Pneumonia with developing typhoid conditions; mucu-purulent, or prune-juice expectoration, indicating sepsis; purplish tongue, lips and face dusky, breath sickening, offensive. Not a remedy for acute inflammation. *Dose*: Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Creosote.—Meets many of the indications of phthisis pulmonalis. *Dose:* Two drops four times daily, gradually increasing the dose to toleration.

Cod Liver Oil.—In pulmonary phthisis, paleness of skin and emaciation, tissues soft, temperature elevated, free expectoration. *Dose:* One teaspoonful, gradually increasing the dose to half-ounce, three times daily.

Calcium Sulphide.—Profuse purulent expectoration, tendency to suppuration, general weakened vitality. *Dose:* of the ^{2x}, 3 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Cuprum.—As a blood-maker, after hemorrhages, or anemic conditions, when skin has a dirty-greenish tinge, or is pale and transparent, breath sweet, tongue clean. *Dose:* Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Drosera.—Bronchial irritation, with irritative, spasmodic cough, dryness of air-passages, patient coughs despite his effort to hold cough in check. *Dose:* Fifteen drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Emetics.—For removal of excessive mucus from respiratory organs.

Emetic Powder.—Local application in diseases of respiratory apparatus, especially in children.

Sp. Med. Echinacea.—Purulent expectoration with increased temperature; pulmo-

nary abscess; pulmonary gangrene; typhoid-pneumonia, with evidence of sepsis. *Dose*: Of either Echinacea or Echafolta, 20 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Ergot.—Hemoptysis, venous congestion, slow, oppressed pulse. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Erigeron.—Passive hemorrhage from the lungs, patient inclined to sweat. *Dose*: One to 5 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Eriodictyon.—As a stimulant in chronic mucous affections of bronchi, cough with much expectoration. *Dose*: One ounce to 4 ounces syrup, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours. This dose may be too large in some cases.

Sp. Med. Eucalyptus.—Catarrhal affections of bronchi, especially when expectoration is fetid; chronic bronchitis. *Dose*: Five drops in syrup every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Euphorbia Pilul.—Spasmodic action of respiratory muscles, with bronchial irritation; spasmodic asthma. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Eupatorium Perf.—Pneumonia or pleurisy when pulse is free, full, and frequent, skin inclined to moisture, deep-seated aching pains. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Grindelia Rob.—Breathing is labored and asthmatic, cough hard, with

rattling of mucus, sense of soreness and rawness in chest. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops, or more, four times daily.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—In Bronchitis or Pneumonia where there is much nervous disturbance, patient is restless, face is flushed, eyes are bright, carotid pulsations very marked. *Dose*: One-half to 1 drop every 2 hours.

Spec. Hamamelis.—Sore, bruised feeling in chest coming on after severe colds. *Dose*: Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Inula Helen.—Its principal use is in bronchial affections with increased secretions, teasing and persistent cough. *Dose*: Five drops, or more, every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Ipecac.—Inflammation of parenchyma of lung, infantile pneumonia, irritation of mucous membranes with deficient secretion; distinct mucous rales in smaller bronchi; hepatization. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—In the early stage of bronchitis or pneumonia, when pulse is strong, skin dry, lack of bronchial secretion, sthenic conditions; where internal congestion is evident and free secretion is desired. *Dose*: From 1 to 10 drops every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Lobelia.—Pneumonia or bronchial affections, with sense of fullness and

oppression in chest, difficult respiration; much mucous rattling; spasmodic asthma; full pulse. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours. In spasmodic asthma, 30 to 60 drops.

Sp. Med. Lycopus.—Sense of burning, soreness in chest, cough, vascular excitement, high temperature, hard pulse, determination of blood to the lungs, with small hemorrhages. *Dose*: Thirty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours. Larger doses can be given in some cases.

Sp. Med. Lycopodium.—Cough with bloody sputa; in pneumonia, during the latter stage of hepatization, going onto resolution; where during a cough it seems patient must raise much mucus, but does not, or, if he does, not much relief is afforded; afternoon exacerbation. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours. I prefer a still smaller dose, the ^{6x} having the preference.

Sp. Med. Macrotys.—Muscular soreness in chest, soreness as if from muscular contraction. *Dose*: One dram to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Nux Vom.—Difficulty in breathing, especially when patient sleeps, temporary cessation of respiration; debility. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours. Nitrate Strychnia, 1-40 grain doses, seems to give best results.

Opium.—In bronchial or pulmonic difficulties, to give rest and relief from pain when skin is moist, tongue clean or cleaning, pulse soft and open. *Dose*: One to 2 grains.

Sp. Med. Phosphorus.—Pneumonia with hacking cough, rusty sputa, oppressed breathing, stitchy pains in chest, lung hepatization. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Potassium Bichromate.—Bronchitis, expectoration thick, bluish-white, and tenacious, difficult of removal, tough, stringy mucus. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 2 grains every 2 hours.

Potassium Chlorate.—Septic conditions, pallid tongue, nasty taste, foul, stinking breath. *Dose*: One to 5 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Ptelea.—Asthmatic breathing, sense of constriction in thorax and short respiration. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Quebracho.—Functional dyspnoea, cyanotic appearance of patient, heart palpitation, weak pulse. *Dose*: Of the fluid extract, 5 to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Sanguinaria.—Bronchitis with dryness of air-passages, with sense of tightness or constriction in lungs, sense of burning and itching in pharynx, with irritative cough, scanty sputa streaked with blood. Patient is nervous and restless, bright redness on face or end of nose; respiration more or less difficult. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every

2 hours. Of the Nitrate Sanguinarine, 2 grains to 4 ounces syrup, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Senega.—Bronchitis with relaxed mucous membranes, mucous rales, much rattling in chest, free expectoration, hoarse, deep cough. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Scilla.—Bronchial affections with much mucous rattling, cough with secretion of yellowish muco-pus. *Dose:* Of the tincture, 10 drops every 3 hours.

Spongia T. 3^x.—Wheezing inspiration, hoarseness, croupal cough, soreness and burning in air-passages. *Dose:* Of the 3^x, 2 grains every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Stillingia.—Chronic Bronchitis, accompanied by laryngeal irritation and paroxysmal cough. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops.

Sp. Med. Sticta.—Dull pains in chest increased by full inspiration, and sense of soreness; pain in shoulders and neck, extending to occiput. *Dose:* Fifteen to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Serpentaria.—Sense of fullness in chest, difficult respiration; as a diaphoretic in Pleurisy. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops in hot water every 2 hours.

Strychnia.—Patient seems to have difficulty in breathing especially during sleep; momentary pauses in respiration; general debility.

Sulphur ^{3x}.—Persistent cough with copious expectoration of thick yellowish or grayish-white secretions, accompanied by crepitant rales; skin tawny. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Trifolium.—Irritable condition of pulmonary air-passages, with spasmodic cough; pulmonary troubles generally. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Tartar Emetic ^{2x}.—Sub-acute bronchial inflammation, stridulous breathing, secretions seem to be free and much rattling, but there seems to be lack of power to expectorate. *Dose*: Of the ^{2x}, 2 to 3 grains every 2 hours.

Tr. Tolu.—Chronic catarrhal conditions with cough and scanty expectoration. *Dose*: One-half dram, or more, every 3 hours.

Tinct. Ferri Chlor.—Low inflammatory conditions, with deep-red coloration of mucous tissues, redness assuming a bluish hue, surface glistening, deep-red tongue, and dry, brownish-liquid expectoration. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Veratrum V.—Sthenic inflammation of respiratory organs, pneumonia with full, bounding pulse, temp. 104 plus. *Dose*: Ten to fifteen drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours. Professor Howe's favorite remedy in chronic lung troubles.

Hypophosphites.—Relieve irritation of lungs, check cough, improve assimilation and

blood-making in early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. Feeble nutrition, general debility, cold extremities, skin pallid.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Pleurisy with sharp, paroxysmal pains, quick, sharp pulse. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour.

Acetous Emetic Tincture.—To remove excessive mucous secretion from bronchi and throat. *Dose:* From 20 to 60 drops, as necessary.

COUGH.

Sp. Med. Æsculus Glab.—Spasmodic cough, with little expectoration, grasping or constrictive sensation in post-sternal region, tightness of chest. *Dose:* Fifteen drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Agrimonia.—Cough, attended with expulsion of urine. *Dose:* One to 5 drops every 2 hours.

Ammonium Brom.—Spasmodic, convulsive cough, convulsive movements during cough; whooping cough. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Ammonium Mur.—Tickling in throat or larynx, tight, rasping cough, secretions scanty, cough on attempting to talk. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Whooping-cough when capillary circulation is sluggish, patient

dull, stupid, drowsy. *Dose*: Five to 8 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Bryonia.—Cough hacking, as if from some irritative substance, cough suppressed; aching or stitchy pains in chest. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Collinsonia.—Cough arising from use of voice, sticking pain in larynx, feeling as though foreign body in larynx. *Dose*: Ten drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Tr. Crawley.—Harsh cough, bronchial irritation, chest pains, pyrexia; as a diaphoretic to break up a cold. *Dose*: Of the tincture, 30 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Drosera.—Cough is expulsive, irritative; cough of measles; dryness of air-passages, dry, irritative spasmodic cough—a cough that will cough despite the patient's resistance. *Dose*: Fifteen drops, or more, to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Grindelia Rob.—Asthma, asthmatic cough; chronic cough associated with profuse leucorrhœa. Best suited to plethoric individuals or persons of a full habit. *Dose*: Five to 30 drops four times daily.

Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus.—Dry, annoying cough, decidedly worse at night and relieved by sitting up, patient restless, sleepless. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water,

mix; teaspoonful every hour or two. Goes well if associated with small doses of ipecac.

Sp. Med. Inula.—Teasing cough, much and free expectoration, pain post-sternal, irritation of trachea and bronchi. *Dose:* Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Ipecac.—Violent and expulsive cough with sense of irritation and burning; mucus or muco-purulent expectoration; usually deficient secretion. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Lycopus.—Chronic cough with frequent pulse and high range of temperature; cough with sense of burning in chest or sense of rawness with irritation (may have pulmonary hemorrhage). *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Lobelia.—Cough with sense of oppression and feeling of fullness in chest, mucous rales. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces syrup, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Lycopodium.—Cough with bloody expectoration, congestive headache. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours. In pneumonia where cough sounds as if expectoration would be free and easy, and expectoration does not relieve. *Dose:* Of the ^{6x}, 3 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Macrotys.—Cough with pain, evidently in thoracic walls, rheumatic in character, muscular soreness. *Dose*: One to 2 drams to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Nitric Acid.—Whooping-cough, or any cough, with a violet color of tongue or mucous membrane of mouth and throat. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Dry, harsh cough, with a noticeable dryness of mucous membrane of throat. *Dose*: One dram to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Prunus Virg.—Cough with gastric or hepatic irritation, cough spasmodic in nature. *Dose*: One to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Kali Bichrom. ^{2x}.—Hoarse cough with expectoration of tough, stringy mucus. *Dose*: Of the ^{2x}, 2 grains every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Nervous cough, cough of nervous origin, patient generally nervous. *Dose*: One drop, or less, every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rumex Crisp.—Cough with sense of irritation in trachea and larynx, sensation of fullness in chest, sighing, yawning, efforts to take a full inspiration. *Dose*: Five drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Uncontrollable, spasmodic cough, dryness, tickling in throat, bright red spots on mucous membrane of

throat. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sanguinaria Nitrate.—Cough with tickling in throat, dry, hacking, burning, or irritative sensation in nose. *Dose*: One grain to 4 ounces water and syrup, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Sticta.—Irritative cough, with pain in shoulders and neck, occipital pain. *Dose*: Fifteen drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Stillingia.—Irritation of superior pharynx and just behind fauces, causing cough; paroxysmal, croupal cough, as if from great laryngeal irritation. *Dose*: From 1 to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Senega.—Cough is deep, successive, much mucus evidently in smaller bronchi. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Squill.—Chronic cough with secretion of a yellowish muco-pus; chronic catarrhal or bronchial affections. *Dose*: Of the syrup, 1 dram every 3 hours.

Sulphur ^{3x}.—Persistent cough with copious expectoration of thick, yellowish or grayish-white secretions, accompanied by crepitant rales. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains every 3 hours.

Spongia ^{3x}.—Cough with deep soreness, hoarse croupal cough, wheezing, burning sensations; pain in larynx on touching it, dry,

husky voice. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains every 3 hours.

Tartar Emetic.—Cough is hollow and reverberating, and there is evidently want of power to expectorate seemingly abundant mucous secretion in bronchi. *Dose*: Of the ^{2x}, 1 or 2 grains every 2 hours.

Iodide Lime (dark).—Croup or croupal cough with great dryness of air-passages, whistling respiration, great difficulty to breathe. *Dose*: Ten grains to 4 ounces, mix (and then do not again stir the solution when giving from); teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour.

Sp. Med. Trifolium.—Whooping-cough, cough of measles, spasmodic cough, irritable condition of larynx. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops, or more, every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Yerba Santa.—Cough with abundant and easy expectoration. *Dose*: Ten drops in syrup every 3 hours.

Codeine.—For the relief of many aggravating coughs, irritable conditions of air-passages, especially throat and larynx. *Dose*: One-fourth grain triturated with sugar milk, and allowed to dissolve on the tongue.

Castanea Vesca.—Whooping-cough, when cough is spasmodic, paroxysmal. *Dose*: The infusion of the leaves, tablespoonful.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—Stomach cough, gastric irritation, tongue red and pointed. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Eriodictyon.—Bronchial irritation, irritative, persistent cough, expectoration free. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops in syrup every 3 hours.

Tolu.—Cough, induced by bronchial irritation, whether it be dry, hacking, or where there is abundant expectoration, with relaxed mucous membranes. *Dose*: Of the syrup, 1 dram every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Prunus.—Chronic cough, with excessive expectoration. *Dose*: From 1 to 10 drops in syrup every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Phosphorus.—Oppressed breathing, hacking cough, rusty sputa, pneumonitis, stitchy chest pains. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

Sp. Med. Aconite.—Irritant diarrhœa, intestinal irritation, increased temperature. *Dose*: Five to 8 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Argentum Nitr.—Intense tormina with discharge of pinkish mucus streaked with blood. *Dose*: One-thirtieth grain every 2 hours.

Arsenite of Copper.—Irritability of mucous membrane, nausea, vomiting, spasmodic pains in intestines and extremities, diarrhœa or dysentery with tenesmus and sharp, cramplike pains. *Dose*: One-two-hundredth grain every 2 hours.

Bismuth. Sub. Nitr.—Intermittent diarrhœa of a light color with cramp in bowels, water-brash, tongue red and pointed, papillæ prominent, intestinal uneasiness. *Dose*: Of the Sub. Nitr., 5 to 10 grains every 2 hours. Of the Liquor Bismuth, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid dram four times daily.

Sp. Med. Baptisia.—Bluish, raw-beeflike tongue, coating brownish, sweet, offensive breath, diarrhœal discharges have the appearance of meat washings; feeble vitality, with sepsis. *Dose*: Thirty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Comp. Tr. Cajuput.—Atonic diarrhœa with griping, extremities are cold. *Dose*: One-half to 1 fluid dram from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Chamomilla.—Diarrhœa and flatulence, with colic, green watery discharges; children are irritable, want to be carried, head sweats. *Dose*: Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Chionanthus.—Bilious diarrhœa, discharges excessively green, colic. *Dose*: One-half drop, or more, every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Colocynth.—Diarrhœa or dysentery, with sharp, cutting pains in abdomen, straining at stool, tenesmus. *Dose*: One or 2 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Euphorbia Hyp.—Frequent desire to go to stool, which relieves sometimes

without any motion ; diarrhœa, discharges being greenish and irritant. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Epilobium.—Diarrhœa with colicky pains, abdomen contracted, harsh, dirty, constricted skin. *Dose*: Ten drops or more every 2 to 3 hours. Of the infusion, tablespoonful every hour.

Sp. Med. Erigeron.—Copious, gushing, watery discharges, attended with crampy pains. *Dose*: One to 5 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Geranium.—Diarrhœa with constant desire to go to stool, mucous discharges. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Hamamelis.—Diarrhœa, discharges large and light-colored, tendency to prolapsus ani. *Dose*: Five drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Helleborus Nig.—Jelly-like mucous discharge from bowels. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix ; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Ipecac.—Irritation of intestinal mucous membrane with increased secretion, the discharges being somewhat violent and painful. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix ; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Iris.—Large, slimy evacuations, or clay-colored stools, jaundice. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix ; teaspoonful every hour.

Lime Water.—Discharges are green and child throws up curdled milk. *Dose*: One-half to 1 dram every 2 to 4 hours.

Lactic Acid.—Painful, green stools, gastric irritation, deep-red tongue. *Dose*: From 1 to 5 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Magnesia Sulph.—Tormina and tenesmus, with small and frequent discharges. *Dose*: Five grains every 2 hours.

Merc. Cor. 6^x .—Much straining, “no getting done” feeling, small, mucous discharges, sometimes bloody. *Dose*: Of the 6^x , 2 grains every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Myrica Cer.—Catarrhal conditions, mucous discharges, atonic conditions. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Nux Vom.—Diarrhœa with large discharges, colicky pains in small intestines, face pallid, tongue pallid, nausea. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Podophyllin 2^x .—Abdomen full and doughy, discharges light, mucous, or containing undigested food; atony, tongue is full, face full, abdomen full, yellowish coated tongue. *Dose*: Of the 2^x , 1 or 2 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Rhei et Potas. Comp. Cordial.—Discharges contain undigested food, abdominal pain, sour stomach, whitish coated and pallid tongue. *Dose*: One-half to 1 teaspoonful every hour or 2.

Sodium Phosphate.—Sour belching, yellowish coated tongue, stools smell sour. I use the ^{3x} in two-grain doses.

Veratrum Album.—Large watery stools, persistent vomiting, condition of collapse, cold sweat, cholera infantum. *Dose:* Of the ^{3x} dilution, 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful frequently repeated.

Lloyd's Echafolta.—Large, foul-smelling discharges, vitality low, purplish or brownish-black colored tongue. *Dose:* From 1 to 10 drops in water every 1 to 3 hours.

Opium.—For temporary effect, in spasmodic, painful affections; tongue clean. *Dose:* Of Dover's Powder, from 3 to 10 grains.

Arsenic.—Great burning in stomach, intestinal tormina with the burning sensation, watery, offensive stools, sometimes dark or greenish, vomiting, great thirst. *Dose:* Of Arsenic Album ^{3x}, 2 grains every 1 to 2 hours.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.—Deep-red tongue, gastric debility, diarrhœa, marked debility. *Dose:* From 5 to 20 drops, in plenty of water, every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Quercus.—Chronic diarrhœa, mucous discharges, passive hemorrhages. *Dose:* From 5 to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Salol.—Catarrhal and fermentative diarrhœa. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Aromat.—Large, painless diarrhœal discharges. *Dose*: From 5 to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Rheum.—Diarrhœa, with tenderness on pressure, child smells sour, light-colored discharges. *Dose*: One-half to 5 drops every 2 hours.

Mercurius dulc. ^{2x}.—At night, or at least very much worse at night and nearly all slime. *Dose*: Of the ^{2x}, 2 grains every 2 hours.

Sodium Sulphate.—Watery or greenish diarrhœa; dysentery, when skin is full and inelastic and brownish-sallow. *Dose*: One-half to 2 grains every 2 hours.

Phosphoric Acid.—Painless diarrhœa, discharge clear as water, white coated tongue. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

(See also "Stomach and Intestines.")

DROPSY.

Sp. Med. Apocynum Can.—Watery fullness of cellular tissue; œdema; swelling of feet, fullness of eyelids, glistening appearance of skin. *Dose*: Twenty drops to 1 dram to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Apis Mel.—Edematous condition with itching and burning of the parts; itch-

ing, stinging pain in urethra, with frequent desire to urinate. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Aralia His.—Dropsy of cavities, hepatic torpidity. *Dose*: Five drops, or more, every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Œdematous condition generally, with capillary congestion, patient drowsy, cyanotic. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Caffeine.—Dropsy due to cardiac insufficiency and renal torpor. *Dose*: One to 5 grains every 4 hours.

Digitalis.—Dropsical conditions dependent upon cardiac irregularities and upon renal congestion. *Dose*: Of the Spec. Med., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drops. *Dose*: Of the infusion, from 1 teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful every 4 hours. I prefer the infusion.

Elaterium.—As a hydragogue cathartic, in plethoric states, to produce watery stools. *Dose*: From 1-16 to 1-8 grain every 3 hours. Goes well with Bitartrate of Potash.

Sp. Med. Equisetum.—As a mild diuretic, especially where cystic irritation exists. *Dose*: Ten to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Urine suppressed, skin dry and harsh, lumbar pain, active circulation, pulse full and strong. *Dose*: Ten drops every 2 hours.

Magnesium Sulph.—Dropsy, hepatic torpor, pendulous abdomen, sluggish bowels, dirty, leaden tongue. *Dose*: One dram every 3 hours.

Potassium Acetate.—Pale tongue with pasty fur, urine scanty, bowels constipated, imperfect renal excretion. *Dose*: Ten to 30 grains every 3 hours.

Oxydendron.—Dropsy, especially ascites. *Dose*: Pills of a solid extract, from 3 to 5 grains, every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Sambucus.—General œdematous condition, full, flabby tissues. *Dose*: Five to 60 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Strophanthus.—Dropsy dependent upon cardiac irregularities due to muscular insufficiency; weak heart with low blood pressure. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Polytrichum.—Dropsical conditions especially where there are phosphatic or gravelly deposits in urine. *Dose*: Of the infusion, 1 to 2 ounces every 2 hours.

Howe's Acid Sol. Iron.—General anemic and debilitated conditions, pale skin; dropsy as a result. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Squill.—Dropsy of cardiac origin, or dropsies of asthenic character and no organic changes. *Dose*: Two or 3 grains three or four times daily.

Potassium Sulphate.—Tissues full and sodden, skin dirty and scaly. *Dose:* Five to 10 grains three times daily.

Potassium Bitartrate.—As a hydragogue in dropsy; post-scarlatinal dropsy. *Dose:* Twenty to 60 grains four times daily.

EAR.

Arsenic.—Dry eczema of auricle and canal; purulent otitis media where there is scrofulous diathesis or syphilitic taint. *Dose:* Of Fowler's Solution, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 drops every 3 hours.

Hydriodic Acid.—Where the Iodides are indicated but are not well borne. *Dose:* Thirty drops every 3 hours.

Dilute Hydrobromic Acid.—Tinnitus aurium, the result of cinchonism. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 2 or 3 hours.

Dilute Phosphoric Acid.—Deafness, the result of atonic condition of the nervous system. *Dose:* One drop every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Aconite.—Acute inflammation of middle ear, pulse small and frequent. *Dose:* One-fifth to $\frac{1}{3}$ drop every hour.

Ammonium Bromide.—Tinnitus aurium, the result of cinchonism; nervous deafness. *Dose:* Five to 10 grains every 3 hours.

Ammonium Iodide.—Syphilitic ear diseases, with depression of general system. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains every 3 hours.

Calcarea Sulph.—To prevent suppuration or to hasten it when once begun; furuncles of canal, scrofulous condition. *Dose*: Of the ^{2x}, 2 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Macrotys.—Neuralgic pains, feeling of stiffness of muscles of pharynx and fauces. *Dose*: One-half to 2 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cuprum.—Tinnitus or impairment of hearing, where there is chlorosis. *Dose*: One-fifth to $\frac{1}{3}$ drop four times daily.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—Neuralgia of ear, without inflammatory changes; general restlessness, throbbing headache. *Dose*: One-half to 1 drop every hour.

Glonoïn.—Tinnitus aurium, dependent upon organic disease of heart. *Dose*: 1-200 to 1-100 grain every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Non-suppurative otitis media of the proliferous type; nervous deafness; syphilitic diseases of inner ear (there is lack of secretion). *Dose*: Three to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Potassium Iodide.—Chronic ear diseases dependent upon or complicated with syphilis; leaden-colored tongue. *Dose*: Five to 30 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Severe neuralgic pains in ear; nervous deafness; pain from exposure to winds. *Dose*: One-half to 1 drop every 1 to 3 hours.

Graphites.—Cracks and fissures behind external ear, eczematous in character. *Dose:* Of the ^{3x}, 2 grains three times daily.

Sp. Med. Bryonia.—Neuralgic earache attending la grippe; tensive pain. *Dose:* One-third to $\frac{1}{2}$ drop every two hours.

EYE.

Arsenious Acid.—Dry form of eczema; scrofulous, syphilitic affections of eye; supra-orbital neuralgia. *Dose:* Of Fowler's Solution, from $\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Aconite.—Acute inflammatory diseases of eye, hyperæmia of conjunctiva with dryness and burning. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Ammonium Bromide.—Twitching, jerking of eyelids and of ocular muscles. *Dose:* Five to 10 grains every 2 or 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Bryonia.—Tensive, bruised pain in eye, aching soreness upon movement of eyeball. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Calcium Sulphide.—Suppurative affections, boils, stytes. *Dose:* Of the ^{2x}, 2 grains every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Macrotys.—Muscular soreness over eyes, eye-strain pain with feeling of stiffness in ocular muscles. *Dose:* One-half to 2 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Gelsenium.—Pain in eye and frontal region, general headache, ciliary injection, general arterial excitement; amblyopia. *Dose:* One-third to $\frac{1}{2}$ drop every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Nux.—Atrophy of optic nerve; alcoholic or tobacco amblyopia, combined with dilute phosphoric acid; nervous affections of lids. *Dose:* One-tenth to $\frac{1}{3}$ drop every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Rheumatic iritis; tobacco and alcoholic amblyopia; to absorb inflammatory product and adhesions. *Dose:* Three to ten drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Potassium Iodide.—Specific diseases of eye; syphilitic iritis. *Dose:* Five to 20 grains every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Visual disturbances due to hysterical conditions or sexual derangement; styes. *Dose:* One-half to 1 drop every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus. Tox.—Palpebral œdema with marked redness; pains in globe of eye aggravated by warmth and motion; catarrhal ophthalmia, with burning lachrymation and with sensation of sand in eye; sharp pains in left eye. *Dose:* Five to eight drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sodium Salicylate.—Marked rheumatic eye affections. *Dose:* Ten to 15 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Thuja.—Warty tumors about lids. *Dose*: One-third to $\frac{1}{2}$ drop every 3 hours.

Hydriodic Acid.—In scrofulous and syphilitic diseases, where the iodides are indicated, but not well tolerated. *Dose*: Of the syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams ever 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Apis.—Puffiness of lids, stinging pain. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every two hours.

Sp. Med. Euphrasia.—Profuse burning lachrymation, especially during a cold or measles. *Dose*: One to 2 drops every hour.

FEVERS.

Acid Hydrochloric.—Low fevers, deep red, or brown, dry tongue, brown coat on tongue, heaviest in center, sordes, great prostration. *Dose*: Of the dilute acid, add 1 dram to four ounces, mix; teaspoonful, or more, every 1 to 3 hours.

Acid Sulphurous.—Fevers with debility, sweetish, mawkish breath, tongue coated with a moist glutinous fur, somewhat brownish, "spoiled beef" tongue; everything about the patient indicates sepsis. *Dose*: Of the Spec. Med. Sulphurous Acid, add from 2 to 4 drams to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Aconite.—Increased temperature, dry hot skin, aching, restlessness, small, fre-

quent pulse. Not in low, continued fevers. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Arsenic.—Periodic fevers, not cured by Quinia, skin dry, sallow, flabby, pulse feeble, cold extremities. *Dose*: Of Fowler's Solution, 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours. Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains every 3 hours.

Tr. Alstonia Cons.—Periodic fevers, dirty skin and tawny, tongue dirty, urine turpid, fullness of liver and spleen. *Dose*: Ten to 30 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Baptisia.—Mucous membrane of mouth purplish in color, breath sweet and offensive, dusky coloration of tongue, moist pasty fur on tongue, purplish color of face, typhoid conditions; sepsis. *Dose*: One to 2 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—In any fever where there is congestion, patient dull and inclined to sleep, drowsy, eyes are dull, pupils dilated, expressionless face, extremities cold. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Boletus Lar.—Chills alternated with flashes of heat, chills mostly in back; great weight and debility in back. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Bryonia.—Fevers with a hard vibratile pulse, right cheek flushed, frontal pain extending to occiput, pain aggravated

by motion. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cornus Flor.—General exhaustion, feeble, relaxed tissues, pulse feeble, temperature sub-normal; intermittent fevers, headache from Quinia. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Echinacea.—Septic and typhoid fever, bluish coloration of mucous membrane, tongue brownish or almost black, foul discharges, all conditions point to sepsis. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops in water every 2 hours. Of Lloyd's Echafolta, I administer 20 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Eucalyptus.—Malarial fevers, extremities cold, cold perspiration, perspiration during chill. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drop doses every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Euonymus.—In malarial or periodic fevers, as supplemental to the action of quinine, prostration. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Eupatorium Perf.—Large, full pulse, tendency to perspiration during fever, deep-seated, "bone" pains. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—Any fever, patient has flushed face, bright eyes, pupils contracted, increased heat of head, restlessness, whole head hurts, perceptible carotid throb-

bing. *Dose*: Fifteen to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus.—Fevers, with much nervous irritability, delirious, from violent outbreaks of delirium goes into a low stupor, low muttering, general excited nervous condition, not sleeping, though muttering, face usually flushed. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Nux. Vom.—So-called malarious fevers, with a sense of fullness in liver, yellow coloration of eyes, yellow coating on tongue, dull headache and a certain amount of dull pains referred to the bones of the limbs, pallid tongue, sallowness about the mouth, inclined to nausea, nervous depression. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sulph. Quinia.—Periodicity, pulse soft, skin soft, tongue moist and cleaning, nervous system less irritable; any periodic fevers with these conditions. *Dose*: Five to 10 grains every 3 hours during intermission.

Sp. Med. Rhus. Tox.—Sharp stroke of pulse, sharp pain, pain in left frontal region, tongue pointed, with reddened papillæ, restlessness and starting from sleep; in typhoid, tongue dry, brown sordes, tympanites. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Stramonium.—Fevers, with furious delirium, wants to injure some one or destroy something, seems to be fearful, rapid

senseless talking, head hot. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Veratrum Vir.—Any fever, pulse full and bounding, surface flushed, sthenic inflammations; red stripe down the middle of the tongue. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Xanthium.—Ague with profuse sweatings, nervous excitation, urine heavily loaded, sometimes bloody, painful urination. *Dose*: One to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Sthenic cases, pyrexia, hot, dry skin, pulse full, hard and strong, urine suppressed and of a high specific gravity. *Dose*: Five to ten (sometimes more) drops in water every 1 to 3 hours.

Spir. Ether Nitrosi.—Simple fevers, skin inclined to be moist, pulse free but frequent, urine scanty. *Dose*: One to 2 drams to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Potassium Acetate.—Retained secretions, imperfect renal excretion, tongue pallid, light pasty fur, scanty urine, dull pain in back of head, continued slight fever. *Dose*: Ten to 30 grains in water every 3 hours.

Sodium Sulphite.—Broad, pallid, dirty tongue, heavily coated, bad breath—any fever. *Dose*: Ten grains in water every 2 to 3 hours.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.

Sp. Med. Adonis Vernal.—Diminished arterial pressure, shortened diastole, venous fullness, weak, intermittent pulse, valvular insufficiencies; dyspnœa from feeble heart. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Ammonium Carbonate.—Weak and feebly-acting heart, with danger of collapse and syncope, pallid, cold skin. *Dose:* One to 2 grains every hour.

Sp. Med. Cactus.—Palpitation, shortness of breath on slight exertion, a sudden feeling of emptiness in cardiac region, and an unpleasant irritability of entire nervous system; "tobacco heart;" unpleasant sensation in præcordia, heart's action is always impaired, never increased; quick, feeble pulse, without strength; anxiety, restlessness. *Dose:* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drops, in water, every 2 to 3 hours.

Caffeine.—Is a heart stimulant. Cardiac insufficiency; weak heart, renal torpor and dropsy depending upon it; feeble and irregular heart's action. *Dose:* Two grains every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Convallaria Maj.—Mitral insufficiency, dyspnœa, palpitation, vehement action of heart with disordered rhythm; dropsy of cardiac origin. *Dose:* Two to 5 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Digitalis.—Weak, rapid, irregular heart, low arterial tension. Faint heart

sounds, structural heart lesions; weak, rapid, irregular pulse, cyanotic countenance; dropsy. *Dose*: One to 3 drops every 1 to 3 hours. Of the infusion, teaspoonful to a tablespoonful four times daily.

Sulphuric Ether.—Palpitation, cool and pallid face, circulation feeble. *Dose*: Ten to 30 drops, as required.

Sp. Med. Lobelia.—Oppression of chest, sore, heavy pain; sharp, lancinating pain at heart and radiating to left shoulder and arm; full, oppressed pulse; angina pectoris, spasmodic asthma. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops to water 4 ounces, mix; teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. For angina: *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops, repeated as necessary.

Sparteine Sulph.—Weak, irregular heart, palpitation, enfeebled heart action, functional heart troubles. *Dose*: One-tenth to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain four times daily.

Strychnia.—Acute heart failure from any prostrating cause. *Dose*: Of the nitrate, 1-40 grain hypodermically.

Sp. Med. Strophanthus.—Feeble and frequent cardiac contractions without pyrexia; weak heart due to muscular debility; valvular troubles due to muscular insufficiency; dyspnœa. *Dose*: Varies from 1 to 10 drops; should not be dispensed in water.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Palpitation, nervousness, fear of impending danger, restlessness, possibly some sexual disturbance exists.

Dose: One-half to 2 drops in water every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Cratægus Oxy.—Exercises a strengthening influence upon the heart, in functional and organic affections of that organ; valvular insufficiency, dyspnœa, rapid and feeble irregular pulse. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops in water every 2 to 4 hours.

Nitro-Glycerine.—Spasmodic cardiac affections, fluttering, irregular pulse, palpitation with pallor. *Dose*: Of the one-per cent solution, 1 drop, carefully repeated.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—General capillary congestion, drowsiness, cold extremities, pallid face, circulation sluggish, soft, full, compressible pulse. *Dose*: Ten drops to water 4 ounces, mix; teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Lycopus.—Irritability and irregularity of the heart, some feeling of oppression; vascular excitement, with tendency to hemorrhage, frequent pulse and elevation of temperature. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

(See also "Pulse.")

HEADACHE.

Agaricus Musc.—Pressing pain in occiput and an inclination to fall backward. *Dose*: Of the tincture, 1 or 2 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Ammonium Iodide.—Dull headache, dizziness, difficulty in controlling voluntary muscles, temporary forgetfulness, unsteady gait. *Dose:* Two grains in water every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Avena Sativa.—Occipital headache in neuresthenic patients, nervous or sick headaches and burning pain on top of head during menstruation. *Dose:* One to 2 drams to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Arom. Spts. Ammonia.—Sick headache, or due to gastric or intestinal flatulence. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Arnica.—Bruised feeling about the head, tensive pain increased on motion. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Dull, heavy, "sleepy" headache; drowsiness. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Bryonia.—Headache, especially on right side, extending from forehead to occiput, head sore, heavy pain, aggravated by motion, right cheek flushed. *Dose:* Ten to fifteen drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour.

Caffeine.—Headache from cerebral hyperemia, flushed face. *Dose:* Two grains every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cactus.—Nervousness, pain in top of head, cardiac disturbances, at meno-

pause. Dose: Thirty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cypridium.—Nervous headache, restlessness, nervousness, reflex irritation. Dose: Ten drops every 2 hours.

Ether Sulph.—Headache, with pallid face, feeble pulse, cold extremities. Dose: Ten drops, repeated carefully.

Emetics.—Disgust and nausea, tongue full, heavily coated, with fullness and weight in epigastrium.

Sp. Med. Ferri Acetate.—Dull, heavy pain in back of head, pale skin, blueness of veins. Dose: Two to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—Entire head hurts, temporal throbbing, face flushed, general nervousness, irritable; nervous headaches caused by traveling. Dose: One-half to 1 drop every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour.

Sp. Med. Guarana.—Headache with pallid face, pain increased by exertion; headache of menstruation and that following dissipation. Dose: Ten drops, repeated in from 2 to 4 hours.

Glonoïn (spirit).—Anemic headache, face is pale; headache from heat; menstrual headache. Dose: One drop, carefully repeated.

Graphites ^{3x}.—Hot round spot on top of head, usually some menstrual derangement existing. Dose: Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus.—Cerebral excitement, restlessness, insomnia due to business worry, and subsequent headache. *Dose*: One-half drop in water every 1 to 2 hours.

Lachesis ^{6x}.—Sun headaches, headache when exposed to the sun's heat; headache at menopause, pressure on top of head, sometimes with a burning sensation. *Dose*: Two grains of the ^{6x} every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Iris.—Sick headache, after eating sweets and pastry; nausea, bad stomach. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Macrotys.—Sore muscles, rheumatic headache, eyes tender to touch, headache from eye-strain. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Melilotus.—Neuralgia or neuralgic headaches, tenderness, soreness. *Dose*: From 2 to 5 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Menthol.—Rubbed over the painful part, will relieve neuralgia or neuralgic headaches.

Sinapis.—In congestive headaches, a mustard poultice on the nape of the neck will relieve.

Sp. Med. Nux Vom.—Sick headache, or headache due to gastric or intestinal atony, pallid tongue, or tongue covered with a pasty yellow-white coat, nausea. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour.

Phenacetine.—Nervous strain from excessive joy or sorrow, followed by an excru-

ciating pain in the form of a congestive headache. *Dose*: Three to 5 grains.

Podophyllin ^{2x}.—Dizzy, heavy headache, tongue full and coated with yellowish coating, especially at its base, abdomen feels full. *Dose*: Of the ^{2x}, 3 grains every 2 hours.

Potassium Acetate.—Dull, heavy pain in head, renal torpor, tongue pallid, full, and coated with a pasty fur. *Dose*: Ten grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Potassium Bromide.—Headache, cerebral excitement, throbbing of carotid, temporal, and cerebral arteries, circulation vigorous, flushed face. *Dose*: Ten grains, or more, in water, every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Passiflora.—Nervous, neuralgic headaches. *Dose*: From 1 to 30 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Patient can not command functions of his brain, headache, nervous, is fearful; sexual excitement. *Dose*: One or 2 drops in water every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Frontal pain, especially in or over left orbit, pain usually sharp, redness of papillæ on tip of tongue. *Dose*: Five to 8 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour.

Sp. Med. Sticta.—Occipital pain increased by motion of head, pain in shoulders extending to neck and occiput. *Dose*: Fifteen drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour or 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Ustilago Mayd.—Pain in top of head, uterine derangement, sluggish capillary circulation. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Valerian.—Hysterical headaches, hemicrania, mental depression. *Dose*: Five to 15 drops every 2 hours.

Headaches due to Toxemia, Hepatic Torpor, Constipation, etc., should be treated according to cause.

KIDNEYS—URINE.

Ammonium Benzoate.—Cloudy, scanty, pungent, dark-red urine, with thick deposits, pain in back. *Dose*: Ten grains in water three or four times daily.

Sp. Med. Agrimonia.—Chronic catarrhal diseases of the kidneys; sharp pain in lumbar region and extending down ureters; deep-seated pain in region of kidneys. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Althæa.—An infusion is beneficial in irritative and catarrhal affections of the urinary organs.

Achillea.—In irritative conditions of urinary apparatus, strangury, suppression of urine, especially chronic affections. Use the infusion, or of the Sp. Med. in 20 drop doses.

Sp. Med. Aralia Hisp.—Dropsies of serous cavities; anasarca from hepatic or renal origin. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Apocynum.—Watery fullness of cellular tissues—œdema. Puffiness of eyelids, œdematous feet, glistening skin, sluggish circulation. *Dose*: Twenty drops to 1 dram to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Apis.—Quick appearing dropsies, puffiness of the part, burning or itching of surface, stinging sensations, itching and burning of urethra, with constant desire to urinate. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Benzoic Acid.—Urine strongly alkaline, very strong-smelling urine, uric acid deposit. *Dose*: One-half to 2 grains.

Benzoate Lithium.—Excess of urates and phosphates, urinary irritation in rheumatics. *Dose* Two to 5 grains in water four times daily.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Passage of large quantities of limpid urine; urinary incontinence, dull backache. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Buchu.—A highly acid urine, constant desire to urinate, giving little or no relief; chronic catarrhal conditions, muco-purulent discharges. *Dose*: Of the infusion, 2 ounces four times daily.

Sp. Med. Chimaphila.—Chronic catarrhal, irritable conditions of urinary mucous membrane, muco-purulent sediment, urine scanty. *Dose:* Twenty drops every 3 hours.

Citrus Limonum.—Urine alkaline in rheumatism, tongue and mucous membrane very red. *Dose:* Of lemon juice freely and frequently.

Sp. Med. Epigea Repens.—Gravelly urine, brick-dust deposit, urine feels rough, vesical irritation, uric acid, heavy, sickening backache. *Dose:* Fifteen drops in hot water every 2 to 3 hours. Frequently the infusion gives best results.

Sp. Med. Equisetum.—Irritation of urinary organs, suppression of urine, gravel, hematuria, dysuria. *Dose:* Twenty drops every 2 hours. Infusion gives best results.

Sp. Med. Eupatorium Purp.—Urinary calculi, gravel, urine scanty, milky, heavy pain in loins. *Dose:* Ten drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Eupatorium Perf.—Deep-seated backache, urine cloudy, bones ache, pulse full and large. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—Intense backache, dysuria, urine scanty, burning, frequent desire, general excitation. *Dose:* Five to 8 drops every 4 hours. (This dose must be carefully repeated and effect watched.)

Sp. Med. Hydrangea.—Gravel and urinary calculi, nephritis, deep-seated renal pain, difficult urination. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops in water every 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Deficient renal activity with deep-red urine, urine scanty and of high specific gravity, dry, hot skin, full, hard pulse; albuminuria; uræmic poisoning. *Dose*: Ten drops, or more, every 1 to 2 hours. Pilocarpine, 1-20 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, in solution, hypodermically.

Jambul.—Arrests formation and excretion of sugar in diabetes. *Dose*: Of the powdered seeds, 5 to 10 grains three times daily.

Sp. Med. Kalmia Lat.—Backache of a dull, heavy character, with urine of a low specific gravity. *Dose*: Ten drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Kava-Kava.—Produces an abundant secretion of limpid urine. *Dose*: Twenty drops every 1 to 2 hours.

Juniper.—Dropsy following scarlatina; persistent pain or weight in lumbar region, renal hyperemia. *Dose*: Of the infusion, a wineglassful frequently repeated.

Sp. Med. Lappa Offic.—A diuretic alternative, increases renal activity, especially where salines are contra-indicated. *Dose*: Five to 15 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Lycopodium.—Chronic kidney affections with blood in urine; very high colored urine, "brick-dust" deposits; lithic

acid diathesis. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Mentha Viridis.—A simple but efficient diuretic and febrifuge. *Dose*: Freely of the infusion.

Sp. Med. Nux Vom.—Urine free but high colored, colors the napkin. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Polytrichum.—Decidedly diuretic; dropsy, suppression of urine. *Dose*: Of the infusion, 2 ounces every hour.

Potassium Acetate.—Imperfect renal excretions; is a renal depurant; dropsy, lithæmia, tongue full and pallid, and covered with a pasty fur, urine scanty. *Dose*: Ten grains, or more, well diluted, every 3 hours.

Potassium Nitrate.—Urine scanty, difficult respiration. *Dose*: Twenty grains every 4 hours.

Petroselinum.—Retention of urine, dropsy following scarlatina. *Dose*: Of the infusion, 2 ounces four times daily.

Piperazine.—Persistent, excessive excretion of uric acid, and urates with constant backache; brick-dust sediment; uric acid diathesis. *Dose*: Three to 5 grains in plenty water, four times daily.

Sp. Med. Phosphorus.—Urine contains mucus and is passed with difficulty, sexual wrong. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Aromatica.—Malarial hæmaturia, incipient albuminuria; over-activity of the kidneys, urinary incontinence. *Dose:* From 5 to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Sambucus.—Parts have a flabby or œdematous appearance; increases secretions of kidneys. *Dose:* Of the cold infusion, 2 ounces four or five times daily.

Sp. Med. Serpentina.—Sensation of weight and dragging in loins with scanty secretion of urine, renal inactivity due to cold. *Dose:* Five to 20 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Scoparius.—Infusion useful in dropsy, dropsy dependent upon some cardiac disturbance. *Dose:* From 2 to 4 ounces, frequently repeated.

Stigmata Mayd.—Phosphatic and uric acid concretions, cystic irritation therefrom, urine deficient; lithemia, dropsical conditions. The infusion of corn silk should be given freely.

Sp. Med. Strophanthus.—Certain stages of Bright's disease; anasarca, dropsy due to cardiac origin—where heart muscle is weak. *Dose:* One to 10 drops in water every 2 to 3 hours.

Digitalis.—As a diuretic in dropsy due to diseased heart—weak, rapid, irregular heart's action, urine scanty and high colored. *Dose:* Of the infusion, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful four or five times in twenty-

four hours. *Dose*: Of Sp. Med., 1 to 3 drops every 3 hours.

Sweet Spirits Nitre.—A diuretic; suppression of urine with some elevation of temperature, asthenic conditions. *Dose*: From 2 to 30 drops in plenty of water every 1 to 2 hours.

Trillium.—Hemorrhage from kidneys. The infusion in 2-ounce doses.

Triticum Repens.—Incipient nephritis, pain in back, catarrhal conditions; frequent painful urinations, gravelly deposits. *Dose*: Of the infusion, 2 ounces from three to six times daily.

Uva Ursi.—Catarrhal discharges, feeling of weight and dragging in loins and perineum, lithic acid deposits; passive hemorrhage. *Dose*: Of the infusion, 1 to 2 ounces every 3 to 5 hours.

Sp. Med. Xanthium.—Passive hematuria, excess of mucus, uric acid diathesis, gravel, irritable bladder. *Dose*: Ten drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Erigeron.—Passive hemorrhages; painful diseases of kidneys, free discharges. *Dose*: One to 10 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Oxydendron.—Scanty renal secretion, ascites, anasarca, vesical irritation. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Arnica.—Tensive pain in back as if strained or bruised. *Dose*: Ten to 15

drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Boletus. — Heavy, bearing-down pain in back, great weight and debility in back; chill confined to the back. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Caffeine.—Cardiac insufficiency; renal torpor depending upon a weak heart and dropsy from a like cause. *Dose:* Two grains every 3 hours.

Cucurbita Citrullus.—An efficient, simple diuretic. *Dose:* Freely of an infusion of the seeds.

LIVER.

Sp. Med. Chelidonium. — Pain in right shoulder and in dorsal spine; greenish-yellow tinge of skin; fullness of right hypochondrium, brownish, sallow complexion, dull leaden tongue; hepatic congestion. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops in water every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Chionanthus. — Hepatic pain, tenderness, sallow skin, conjunctiva dirty yellow, jaundice; colicky pains over liver, clay-colored stools, high colored urine; pain extends from liver to umbilicus, nausea; chronic hepatic inflammation; portal congestion. *Dose:* Ten drops in water every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Euonymus. — Intestinal disturbance due to hepatic torpor, or following malaria; hepatic inactivity; constipation. *Dose:* Five to 20 drops in water every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Iris. — “Biliousness,” bilious or sick headaches; chronic hepatitis, pain increased on motion; constipation due to hepatic torpor; vomiting bitter or sour liquids; malarial jaundice. *Dose:* One-half to 5 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Juglans. — Chronic skin affections accompanied by hepatic torpor and constipation. *Dose:* One to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Leptandra. — Dull hepatic pain, dull frontal headache, sallow skin, tongue broad and thick and white coated, bitter taste; “biliousness;” hepatic derangement accompanying or due to malaria; patient is gloomy, sluggish circulation. *Dose:* Two to 15 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Manganese Sulphate. — Ascites due to hepatic disease, especially in old toppers; jaundice, pendulous abdomen, enlarged liver, tongue pale and dirty. *Dose:* One grain three or four times daily.

Sp. Med. Nux Vom. — Tongue pallid, or coated with a pasty-yellowish coat, conjunctiva yellowish, face sallow, fullness over liver, hepatic congestion, intestinal atony. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid.—Hepatic affections, where there is fullness and tenderness over liver, with dyspeptic conditions and constipation, tongue more than normally red. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops, largely diluted with water, at meals.

Sp. Med. Podophyllum.—Torpid state of liver, full tongue with yellowish coating, fullness of tissues and veins, heavy headache, dizziness, "biliousness," languor. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours. Of the Podophyllin triturate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Polymnia.—Chronic hepatic enlargement, tissues full and sodden, atonic functional impairment. *Dose*: Ten drops every 3 hours.

Potassium Iodide.—Broad, full, pallid, leaden-colored tongue, enlargement of liver, syphilitic cachexia. *Dose*: From 2 grains to 20 grains, in water, three times daily.

Sp. Med. Berberis.—Indigestion with hepatic torpor, skin yellow, syphilis. *Dose*: Ten drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Dioscorea.—Bilious colic, colic with sharp, tearing pains, aggravated by motion. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops every 10 minutes.

Sodium Phosphate.—Hepatic colic, biliary catarrh, jaundice, sallow skin, golden-yellow coated, pallid tongue, acid eructations, stools light-colored and float. *Dose*: Varies from

5 to 30 grains, or more, from three to six times daily.

Jambul. — Diabetes Mellitus. *Dose:* Of the powdered seeds, 5 to 10 grains three times daily.

LARYNX.

Sp. Med. Aconite.—A favorite remedy in croup, given in small doses. *Dose:* Two to 5 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 15 to 60 minutes.

Sp. Med. Æsculus Glab.—Grasping, tightening sense of constriction in larynx and in post-sternal region. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Ammonium Muriate. — Sub-acute laryngitis, loss of voice and tickling and cough on attempting to speak or sing. *Dose:* From 2 to 5 grains every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Arum Try.—Chronic laryngitis with sudden hoarseness; feeling of fullness, burning and constriction of throat, throat very sore. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Bromine. — By inhalation in croup (10 drops to 1 ounce of hot water) increases secretion.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Labored breathing, circulation sluggish, patient dull, stupid, face pallid, soft full pulse, throat dry. *Dose:*

Two to 5 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 15 to 30 minutes; then every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Collinsonia.—Chronic irritation or inflammation, constriction with tickling in throat, cough arises from use of voice; sticking pains in larynx; minister's sore throat. *Dose:* Fifteen drops in syrup every 2 to 4 hours.

Codeine Sulph.—Cough irritating, secretions diminished, can not sleep because of coughing. *Dose:* From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, repeated as may be necessary.

Sp. Med. Drosera.—Dry, uncontrollable cough; intense laryngeal irritation, constant tickling. *Dose:* Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Hamamelis.—Thickening of and relaxed mucous membrane of throat with increased secretion, venous engorgement. *Dose:* As a gargle, and internally, 2 to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Ipecac.—Hoarseness, irritative conditions, secretions deficient, irritative cough. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Hot, dry skin, vigorous circulation, dryness of mucous membrane, harsh cough, difficulty in breathing; dry croup. *Dose:* From 1 to 10 drops every 20 minutes to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Lobelia.—Profuse secretion, breathing difficult, sense of fullness and oppression, mucous rales. *Dose:* Twenty to 30 drops to water and syrup 4 ounces, mix; teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour. Larger doses for emetic.

Lime, dark Iodide.—Dry croup, whistling breathing and cough, secretions very scant—air-passages dry, which condition is marked and evident. *Dose:* Ten grains to 4 ounces water, mix; allow to stand, and without stirring the mixture, give a teaspoonful every 10 to 20 minutes.

Menthol.—Inhalation relieves irritable coughs and laryngeal irritation.

Sp. Med. Penthorum.—Chronic pharyngeal and laryngeal catarrhal conditions, fullness of mucous membranes and increased secretion. *Dose:* From 5 to 20 drops in water every 3 hours.

Potassium Bichromate ^{2x}.—Hoarse cough, mucous membrane thickened, tough, stringy expectoration. *Dose:* Of the ^{2x}, 3 grains every 2 hours.

Acetous Emetic Tincture.—Increased mucous secretion, difficult respiration, irritative cough. *Dose:* From 1 drop to 1 dram.

Potassium Chlorate.—In sore throat where tongue is covered with a thick and dirty coating, mucous membranes bluish white, foul, cadaveric odor—bad breath. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains in plenty water every 2 hours.

Peroxide Hydrogen.—Locally applied dissolves diphtheritic membrane.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca.—Deposits in and upon the mucous epithelium of an ashy-gray color, lymphatic glands enlarged; diphtheritic sore throat, or pallid sore throat. *Dose:* Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rumex Crisp.—Stitching pains in larynx; rattling of mucus in larynx with slight expectoration; raw feeling back of sternum. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sanguinaria Nitr. — Sense of constriction or tickling in larynx with burning sensation, membranes red and feel dry, dry hacking cough. *Dose:* Two grains to 4 ounces syrup and water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Stillingia. — Chronic laryngitis; tumid, red, glistening mucous membranes, scanty secretions, hoarse croupal cough, paroxysmal, as if from great laryngeal irritation. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Spongia Test. 3x. — Pain in larynx on touching it and turning the head; burning in larynx, dry, husky voice. *Dose:* Of the 3x, 3 grains every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Trifolium.—Irritable conditions of larynx, evidenced by spasmodic cough, no secretion. *Dose:* Five to 20 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Comp. Stillingia Liniment. — Locally in croup and spasm of larynx.

MAMMARY GLAND.

Sp. Med. Aconite.—In the first stage of mastitis, if there is vascular disturbance. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Bryonia.—In inflammation of, if there is costal pain and soreness. *Dose:* Fifteen drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Echinacea.—In suppuration of, if there is evidence of sepsis, and the usual symptoms of infection. *Dose:* Twenty drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Hamamelis.—As a local application in inflammation of the gland, if there is venous engorgement.

Sp. Med. Iris—In inflammation of, if there is fullness of thyroid. *Dose:* Two to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Macrotys.—In inflammation of, if associated with uterine tenderness and general muscular soreness. *Dose:* Two drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca.—Mammary pain or inflammation; enlargement of lymphatics with pallor. *Dose:* One to 2 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—In acute mastitis with suppression of milk after confinement. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops in hot water every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Polymnia.—As a local application in hypertrophy of the gland; “caked breast.”

Swt. Spir. Nitre.—As a local application to a painful, inflamed, and swollen gland.

Calcarea Sulph. ^{3x}.—To prevent formation of pus, or to hasten suppuration. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains every 3 hours.

In troubles of the mammary gland, look for uterine affections.

MENSTRUATION; UTERUS; OVARIES.

Sp. Med. Achillea.—Atonic amenorrhœa, menorrhagia, and vaginal leucorrhœa. *Dose*: Twenty drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Aletris.—Labor-like pains and sense of debility in pelvis, when also a tonic and stomachic is intended. *Dose*: From 5 to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Apis.—Pelvic disorders characterized by sensations of heat, itching and burning of urethra and genitalia, frequent micturition. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Apocynum.—Menorrhagia in which the flow is too long, too profuse, and

too frequent; œdema; eyelids look full, swelling of feet, fullness of abdomen. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours.

Anthemis.—Dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa from cold. A warm infusion freely given.

Sp. Med. Berberis Aquif.—Tonic to chronic affections of mucous membranes, with profuse discharge; a possible blood dyscrasia. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Baryta Carbonic. ^{6x}.—Weight and pressure about the pubes; scanty menstruation; very sensitive to cold. *Dose*: Of the ^{6x}, 1 or 2 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Specific Carbo. Veg.—Leucorrhœa, when associated with passive hemorrhage, the flow prolonged, recurring too frequently, pallid, transparent skin. *Dose*: Of the specific 1-10, 1 grain every 2 to 3 hours.

Calcarea Carb. ^{3x}.—Diseases of reproductive organs in women, having a pallid inelastic skin, softness of tissues, enlargement of lymphatic glands. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 2 grains every 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Caulophyllum.—Uterine pains and tenderness, fullness, weight, pain in hips and legs—in persons of full but lax habits; chronic uterine irritation; false labor pains. *Dose*: From 5 to 8 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Collinsonia.—Ovarian or uterine troubles, associated with sense of burning or constriction in rectum. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Capsella.—Chronic menorrhagia, when flow occurs too frequently or continues too long, or when discharge is almost constant but colorless; urinary irritation, with phosphatic deposits. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Cuprum.—Menstrual disorders, chlorosis, in girls or women having a greenish pallid color of skin and tongue, skin waxy; after hemorrhage as a bloodmaker. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful four times daily.

Sp. Med. Cinnamon.—To arrest uterine hemorrhage. *Dose:* Ten to 30 drops every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 or 3 hours.

Ergot.—Stimulates uterine contraction; post-partum hemorrhage, uterine inertia. *Dose:* Of Lloyd's Ergot, from 10 to 60 drops, as necessary.

Sp. Med. Fucus Ves.—In menstrual derangements with atonic and flabby condition of uterine tissues. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—Controls ovarian pain during menstruation; nervous excitation, nervousness, some temperature, and the usual Gelsemium indications. *Dose:* Twenty

to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour or 2.

Sp. Med. Gossypium.—Delayed menses (not due to pregnancy) with backache and sense of dragging in pelvis; amenorrhœa, when there is an atonic condition of uterus, with feeling of fullness and heaviness in pelvis, as though it needed force to start the flow. *Dose:* Five to 20 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Graphites.—Tardy menstruation with disturbance of nervous system, skin pale or with a dirty tinge. *Dose:* 1st Homeop. dilut., 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Gaultheria.—An aphrodisiac, exerting a direct and certain influence upon the reproductive organs; increased sexual excitement, evidently from sexual wrong. *Dose:* Two to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Hamamelis.—Fullness of pelvic tissues, laxity of perineum and impairment of venous circulation. *Dose:* Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Hydrastis.—Uterine hemorrhage incident to the menopause and due to inflammatory condition and mal-positions of uterus; leucorrhœa. *Dose:* Ten to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Helonias ^{dio}.—Chronic uterine disorders, with mental depression and irritability; dysmenorrhœa with pelvic fullness

and heaviness, with a bearing-down sensation, as if the parts were about to fall out.

Dose: Ten to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Hedeoma.—Amenorrhœa from sudden exposure to cold, from wet feet, draughts or night air; menses suddenly arrested; suppressed lochia. *Dose:* Of the warm infusion, freely.

Sp. Med. Helleborus Niger.—Amenorrhœa, with flashes of heat, burning of the surface, especially of nates and thigh, and sensitiveness of pelvic structure. *Dose:* Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus.—Neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, nervous excitation, insomnia; spasmodic ovarian neuralgia; nymphomania. *Dose:* Ten to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Ignatia.—Nervous and sexual debility, sexual coldness, changeable mood; dragging, deep-seated pains in sides and loins, wandering pains in pelvis. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Iron—Tr. Ferri Chlor.—Anemia, blueness of parts, usually with pallor; constant pain in back of head. *Dose:* Five to 15 drops at meals.

Leontin—Lloyd's.—Suppression of menses from cold, scanty menses with pain; the emmenagogue in young girls. *Dose:* Ten drops every 3 hours.

Leonurus.—The warm infusion, for amenorrhœa from colds; suppressed lochia.

Sp. Med. Macrotys.—Sense of soreness, with dragging pains in uterus, muscular pains in back, loins, hip, thighs; false, irregular uterine pains, uterine rheumatism. *Dose:* Two to 5 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Melilotus.—Dysmenorrhœa associated with lameness in hip and along sciatic nerve; neuralgic pains. *Dose:* One-half to 5 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Mitchella.—Chronic uterine congestion, dragging, uneasy sensations, “weighty feeling” over lower abdomen. An excellent uterine tonic. *Dose:* From 5 to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Potassium Bromide.—Irritation of sexual organs with epilepsy or convulsions; strong sexual excitement, active circulation. *Dose:* Ten to 30 grains every 2 to 4 hours.

Podophyllin ^{2x}.—Amenorrhœa dependent upon cold, or arising from uterine torpor, fullness of tissues, veins, and abdomen; full, yellowish coated tongue. *Dose:* Of the ^{2x}, 2 to 5 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Phosphorus.—Feeble reproductive power, fullness of lower abdomen without sharp pain, accompanied by nervous debility. *Dose:* One-third to $\frac{1}{2}$ drop every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Delayed and scanty menstruation, with mental distress; nervous-

ness, restlessness, fearful of imaginary danger; sense of weakness in back and hips at menstrual period, dark lines under eyes. *Dose*: Thirty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Polygonum. — Suppression of menses from cold, skin harsh, pains in back and legs. *Dose*: Ten to 60 drops in hot water every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca. — Ovarian enlargement and irritation, dragging in groins and vulva; lymphatic enlargement. *Dose*: One-half to 1 drop every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Senecio. — Enlargement of uterus, uterine leucorrhœa, fullness and weight in pelvis and perineum—a general out-of-tone condition of uterus or appendages. *Dose*: Ten drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Salix Nigra Aments. — Irritable condition of genito-urinary organs; nymphomania. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Tiger Lily. — Chronic ovarian neuralgia, darting pains in ovaries; uterine congestion, pelvic discomforts, endometritis. *Dose*: One to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Ustilago M. — Metrorrhagia from uterine subinvolution, flow profuse and bright color; flabby uterine tissues; vertigo, dull headache, pain in top of head. *Dose*: Five drops to $\frac{1}{2}$ dram every 1 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Viburnum Op. — To prevent abortion. Spasmodic uterine pains, expulsive

pains; pain in back and thighs. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Viburnum Prunif. (Black Haw).—Cramps in legs; spasmodic dysmenorrhœa, uterine colic, severe bearing-down, expulsive pains, false labor pains, painful menstrual disorders. To prevent abortion. *Dose*: From 1 to 20 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Sepia ^{3x}.—Uterine congestion, bearing-down sensations, uterine prolapse or at least a feeling as though womb would protrude. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 2 to 3 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Erigeron.—Passive uterine hemorrhage. *Dose*: From 1 to 20 drops. Of the oil, from 5 to 15 drops every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours.

Trillium.—Chronic passive uterine hemorrhage. *Dose*: Of a strong tincture, from 5 to 30 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Potassium Chlorate.—The antiseptic of puerpural state; when portions of placenta, blood clots, etc., are retained and undergoing decomposition; fetid lochiæ, fetid breath. Cleanse uterus, and give Potassium Chlorate, from 2 to 10 grains, in water, every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Actæa Alba.—Reproductive wrongs with nervous impairment; ovarian affections with marked tenderness on pressure, pinkish hue to parts. *Dose*: Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Potassium Ferro-cyanide.—Genital hyperæsthesia at the menopause, ovarian irritation, vaginal catarrh; nervous irritability. *Dose:* Five to 10 grains every 3 to 4 hours.

Sodium Bromide.—The hot flashes, cardiac unpleasantness, general nervousness, at the menopause. *Dose:* From 2 to 20 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Rhus Arom. — Too profuse menstruation, appears every 2 or 3 weeks, vesical irritation. *Dose:* From 5 to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Mistletoe. — Paroxysms of tearing, rheumatic, or neuralgic pains in dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa; produces intermittent uterine contractions. *Dose:* From 1 to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Fraxinus Amer.—Uterine hypertrophy with profuse leucorrhœa and profuse and too frequent menstruation. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops in plenty of water four times daily.

MOUTH.

Sp. Med. Aconite. — Aphthæ, with fever, mucous membrane of mouth looks inflamed. *Dose:* Three to 5 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Arum Triphyllum.—Intense soreness of throat and membrane of mouth, membrane red and bleeds easily, bad breath. *Dose:* Three to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Baptisia.—Mucous membrane of mouth purplish, breath sweet and offensive, slick tongue. *Dose:* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 drops every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Berberis Aquif. — Chronic stomatitis; yellow skin; constitutional taint. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Echinacea. — An ulcerated sore mouth, ulcers inclined to slough, tissues look lifeless and bluish, bad breath. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Lloyd's Hydrastis. — Sore mouth, with increased mucus, and thick and tenacious saliva. *Dose:* Ten drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Iris.—Pallid mucous membrane, insipid taste, poor appetite, poor nutrition, inclination to glandular troubles. *Dose:* One to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Lycopodium. — A peculiarly red and irritable mucous membrane of lips, cheeks, and roof of mouth, with burning; bad digestion, "brick-dust" in urine. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Tr. Myrrh.—Indolent sores, spongy condition of gums, membranes lax and pale. *Dose:* Twenty drops every 2 to 3 hours, usually given with Hydrastis.

Sp. Med.-Phytolacca.—Soreness of mouth, with tendency to death of epithelium, pallid mucous membrane, small ulcerations, lymphatic enlargement; nursing child's sore

mouth. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Potassium Chlorate.—Ulcerations inclined to slough, stinking breath, pallid tongue. *Dose*: Thirty grains to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours, and use as mouth wash.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Bright red spots on membrane, burning sensation, sensitive; sharp features. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rumex.—Tendency to indolent ulcers, general cachexia, glandular enlargement; syphilitic taint. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Thuja.—Syphilitic sore mouth; sloughing ulcers; use locally, and internally 2 to 5 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Rhus Glabra.—Ulcerative stomatitis, spongy gums, mercurial ulcerations, fetid discharges. Use decoction locally, and internally of the tincture from 5 to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Collinsonia.—In conditions similar to those calling for *Phytolacca*, except that border of ulcerations is reddened and there is a sticking pain, and a constrictive feeling in throat. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sulphurous Acid.—Tongue red and covered with a glutinous coating, tissues look

lifeless, breath sweet and offensive. *Dose*: Ten drops, well diluted, every 3 hours.

NASAL MUCOUS MEMBRANE AND THROAT.

Sp. Med. Aconite.—Acute inflammatory conditions. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour.

Sp. Med. Baptisia.—Deep purplish discoloration of membranes of throat, and of tongue; tissues full, mawkish breath. *Dose*: Thirty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Acute congestion of the mucous membranes; tissues are of a dark-red appearance and congested. *Dose*: Five to 8 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Berberis Aquif.—Chronic conditions characterized by tumid and profusely secreting mucous membranes, a weakness and catarrhal condition existing. *Dose*: From 5 to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Tr. Capsicum.—Profuse discharge of a white, glairy mucus from the nose and throat, with hoarseness. Use as spray.

Sp. Med. Eucalyptus.—Relaxed mucous tissues; fetid and catarrhal conditions of nasopharynx. *Dose*: Ten drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Euphorbia Pil.—Hay fever, with shortness of breath, sneezing and suffusion of eyes. *Dose*: Two to 20 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Euphrasia Offic.—Acute catarrhal diseases, attended by profuse secretion of acrid mucus from eyes and nose, with heat and pain in frontal sinuse; nasal "stiffness." *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—In inflammatory diseases, with flushed face, bright eyes, acrid nasal discharges. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Hamamelis.—Venous congestion, tissues full, increased secretion. *Dose*: One to 3 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Hydrastia Sulph.—Full, choked-up feeling in mid and upper nose during an attack of cold. *Dose*: One-sixth to 1-10 grain dry on tongue, every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Iris.—In chronic conditions, fullness of throat, enlargement of thyroid, systemic wrong. *Dose*: Five drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Catarrhal conditions of nose and throat with a noticeable, aggravating dryness of mucous membranes. *Dose*: Five drops every 3 hours.

Menthol.—As a spray, to relieve many of the unpleasant conditions during an acute attack of "catarrh." Triturated with a li-

quid oil in suitable proportion, and applied with an oil atomizer.

Sp. Med. Penthorum Sed. — Spring colds with a stuffing up of the nostrils and cold in the head, profuse nasal secretion; chronic conditions with abundant secretions, fullness of membranes. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Perox. Hydrogen. — Excessive catarrhal discharges, ulcerative conditions, bad breath. One part to ten parts of water, as a spray, several times daily.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca. — Deposits in and upon the mucous epithelium of an ashy gray color, pallid mucous membranes; diphtheritic sore throat; enlargement of lymphatic glands. *Dose*: Ten to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Potassium Iodide. — Syphilitic sore throat, glandular enlargement, a broad, pallid, leaden-colored tongue. *Dose*: Two to 10 grains, well diluted, four times daily.

Potassium Chlorate. — Foul, cadaveric odor, mucous membranes bluish white and tongue covered with a thick and dirty coating, in sore throat. *Dose*: Thirty grains to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox. — Sore throat, red, swollen, the upper margin of redness seems to be dotted with fine red points, shot with red; tongue pointed, prominent papillæ on

tip. *Dose*: Five to 8 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sanguinaria Nitrate.—Tickling, dryness of throat, sharp, shooting pain, feels rough during deglutition; thin, acrid, burning discharges from nose, mucous membrane looks red and irritable. *Dose*: One grain to 4 ounces syrup and water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Stillingia.—Irritation of superior pharynx and just behind fauces, causing cough; chronic sore throat. *Dose*: From 2 to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sulphur.—Locally to diphtheritic sore throat.

Sulphurous Acid.—Tissues of throat look full and lifeless, "spoiled-beef" appearance, sickening-sweet odor of breath. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Thuja.—Syphilitic ulceration of nose and throat; growths in naso-pharynx. Locally; and internally from 2 to 10 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Myrica.—Increased secretion, membranes full and relaxed, spongy, flabby, bleeding gums. Locally.

Sp. Med. Stramonium.—Sense of constriction in throat, difficult deglutition, impaired innervation. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Potassa Nitras. — Difficult deglutition as from paralysis of muscles of throat. *Dose:* Three to 5 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla. — Nervous dysphagia, with the usual Pulsatilla symptoms. *Dose:* One drop every 3 hours.

Tr. Guaiac. — Great swelling with humidity and deep redness of tonsillar mucous membrane, subject to attacks of tonsilitis with every slight cold. *Dose:* Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Chlorine Water. — Putrid affections of throat, fetid odor. Use as spray or gargle, well diluted.

Sp. Med. Arum triph. — Intensely sore throat, bleeding, marked fetor; fullness and swelling of throat and tongue. *Dose:* One-tenth to $\frac{1}{2}$ drop doses.

NERVOUS SYSTEM; NEURALGIA.

Tr. Agaricus Musc. — Involuntary twitching of muscles of face; pressing pain in occiput, inclination to fall backwards. *Dose:* One drop to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Apocynum. — Rheumatic neuralgia, with tendency to oedema. *Dose:* Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Ammonium Brom. — Jerking and twitching of muscles; sudden movements of body or extremities; convulsions; epileptiform diseases. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains every 3 hours.

Ammonium Iodide. — Dizziness, difficulty in controlling voluntary muscles, dull headache, unsteady walk. *Dose:* One to 3 grains every 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Ailanthus Gland. — Spasmodic, epileptiform muscular contractions. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Arnica. — Enfeebled spinal innervation, and circulation; bruised feeling of muscles, muscular soreness on motion; dull aching in lumbar region; strains. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Avena Sativa. — Nervous disorders with exhaustion—is a nerve tonic and stimulant; the occipital headache in neurasthenics. *Dose:* Ten drops in hot water four times daily.

Arsenic. — Neuralgic pains where skin is sallow, "too-old looking," circulation feeble, cold extremities, loss of flesh. *Dose:* Of Fowler's Solution in increasing doses, from 2 to 10 drops, every 3 hours.

Asafœtida. — Hysterical conditions, nervous irritation; convulsive movements from functional intestinal wrongs. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Enfeebled innervation, sluggish circulation, tendency to congestion, skin pallid and cold, soft, oppressed pulse; neuralgia due to congestion. *Dose:* Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Bryonia.—Neuralgic pains in right side of head, from eye to occiput, pain of tensive character, tensive darting pain in joints. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Pulv. Camphor.—Insomnia and restlessness, pulse soft, skin and tongue moist, face expressionless, pain, especially after exhaustive discharges from intestines. Nervousness, hot flashes. *Dose:* One-fourth to 1 grain as indicated.

Sp. Med. Cannabis Ind.—Marked nervous depression; spasmodic neuralgic pains; insomnia with unpleasant dreams during momentary sleep; mental illusions. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 or 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cactus grand.—Nervous disorders with cardiac unpleasantness, irregular, weak pulse; apprehensive. *Dose:* Fifteen to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Conium.—Irritability of spinal cord, chorea, tetanus, where motor activity is in excess. *Dose:* Two to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Cypripedium.—Nervous disorders depended upon menstrual irregularity; nervous, restless, sleepless, frequent change of position, abnormally irritable, real or assumed hysteria; teething, nervous children. *Dose:* From 5 to 20 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Coca.—Nervous irritability, depression of spirits, neurasthenia, occipital headache, defective innervation, mental and physical weariness. *Dose:* Five, 10, or 15 drops from every 3 to 4 hours, to only before meals.

Sp. Med. Ergot.—Stimulant to nerve centers; dullness, stupor, dull eyes, slow pulse, tendency to congestion. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Eupatorium Aromatic.—Debility and irritation of nervous system; hysteria; chorea; the restlessness and morbid watchfulness in advanced stages of fevers. *Dose:* Two to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Ether Sulphuric.—Neuralgic pain or convulsive action, the face being pallid and cool, circulation feeble. *Dose:* Ten drops, or more, as indicated.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—Excited nervous condition, flushed face, bright eyes, pupils contracted, increased heat of head, pain in entire head, perceptible carotid pulsation, muscular twitching. *Dose:* One-half to 1 drop every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Humulus. — Nervous irritability, wakefulness, anxiety, disposition to brood, particularly if there exists sexual irritation, violent sexual excitement. *Dose:* One to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus. — Nervous irritability, insomnia, face flushed. Low muttering delirium, talkative during sleep, hallucinations; nervous cough, choking sensations. Insomnia due to business worry. *Dose:* Ten to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Hydrobromic Acid. — Wild, unpleasant dreams during sleep, face flushed, pupils dilated, dullness, disinclination to consecutive thought; mumbling, incoherent talking in sleep, increasing to dullness and coma; long, narrow, pointed, thin, red, dry tongue, with red mucous membranes; sensation of falling during sleep, in fever, frightful dreams. (Ellingwood.) *Dose:* Fifteen to 30 drops, diluted, every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Ignatia. — Nervous, hysterical, nervous debility, changeable mood; nerve atony is characteristic; a nerve stimulant and nerve tonic. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Hydrastis. — Nerve prostration, general debility, with marked atonic conditions of stomach and intestines; in convalescence from debilitating fevers, or over-

work. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours. Associates well with Nux or Capsicum.

Kola.—Nervous depression, neurasthenia, mental gloominess, muscular debility, impaired digestion. *Dose*: Of the powdered nut, 5 to 20 grains, three or four times daily.

Sp. Med. Macrotys.—Rheumatic neuralgia; pain increased by muscular contraction; muscular soreness. *Dose*: From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Melilotus.—Periodic spasmodic neuralgia, with lameness and coldness of parts; sciatica, associated with lameness. *Dose*: One to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Nux Vom.—Enfeebled spinal innervation, functional paralysis, if usual intestinal symptoms are present. (Usually Strychnia is preferred). *Dose*: Fifteen drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Ceanantha Croc.—Epilepsy resulting from mal-nutrition and anemia of brain and spinal cord. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Cnothera.—Hysterical conditions, skin dirty, tissues full, tongue large and sallow, feeble innervation with broken sleep and tendency to cry on slightest annoyance. *Dose*: Of a fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Panax Quiq.—Nervous dyspepsia resulting from nervous exhaustion or overwork. *Dose:* Ten to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Passiflora Incar.—Atonic nervous conditions; restlessness, wakefulness, convulsive movements, nervous irritability, neuralgic pains. *Dose:* One to 60 drops every 1 to 4 hours.

Phenacetine.—Nervous strain from excessive joy or sorrow, followed by an excruciating pain in the form of congestive headache. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains, repeated only as indicated.

Sp. Med. Phosphorus.—Nerve stimulant, when there is feeble reproductive power, mental weakness, nervous prostration, languor, lassitude, low nerve power. *Dose:* Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—The nervous, restless, despondent, apprehensive patient, down in spirits, cries easily—and there is usually some sexual wrong present. *Dose:* Thirty to 60 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

Piscidia.—Supraorbital neuralgia (10 to 20 drops); nervous excitability, nervous unrest, insomnia. *Dose:* Of the fluid extract, 30 drops, or more, every 2 to 4 hours.

Potassium Bromide.—Excitability of nerve centers, spasmodic muscular contractions,

sleeplessness, restlessness, vigorous circulation without fever; convulsions, epilepsy with sexual irritation; strong sexual excitement. *Dose*: Five to 20 grains every 2 to 4 hours.

Potassium Ferrocyanide.—Hysteria or hypochondriasis with slow imperfect waste and nutrition; chronic disease where there is marked irritability of nervous system, with restlessness and broken sleep; mucous membranes are pallid and lax, with increased secretion. *Dose*: Five to 10 grains every 3 to 4 hours.

Potassium Iodide.—Syphilitic neuralgia, pale, leaden-colored tongue; syphilitic disorders of nervous system. *Dose*: Two to 20 grains four times daily.

Podophyllum.—Nervous affections, where the fullness of tissues and fullness of superficial veins, dirty coated, yellow tongue with dizziness, is plainly in evidence. *Dose*: Of the triturate Podophyllin ^{2x}, 2 to 5 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Starting in sleep, shrill cry, very restless, sharp, pinched features, sharp pulse, tip of tongue red, papillæ prominent and red; sharp, stinging pain in left orbit. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Scutellaria.—Nervousness, manifesting itself in muscular action, rest-

lessness, wakefulness, following acute or chronic disease, or from mental or physical exhaustion; neuralgia; hysteria. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Staphysagria.—A nerve stimulant; depression of spirits and despondence, gloomy forebodings and violent outbursts of passion, especially if reproductive wrong exists; black specks before eyes when reading. *Dose*: Fifteen to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Strychnia.—Functional nervous derangement from want of nerve power; paraplegia; functional form of paralysis. *Dose*: Hypodermically, the Nitrate Strychnia in 1-40 grain doses, or more; internally, of a specified solution of the Sulphate Strychnia, the dose varies with the strength of the solution.

Sp. Med. Xanthium spin.—Nervous excitement attended by profuse sweating; bloody urine. *Dose*: One to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Zinc Valerianate.—Spasmodic neuralgia, neuralgia and nervous headache, hysteria. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 2 grains every 2 hours.

PULSE.

Sp. Med. Aconite.—Small, frequent pulse, dry, hot skin, vascular excitement, increased temperature. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops to 4

ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Adonis.—Feeble, irregular, intermittent pulse, diminished arterial pressure, weak cardiac action. *Dose*: Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Asclepias tub.—Strong, vibratile pulse, skin inclined to moisture, increased temperature, sharp pain worse on motion. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Alcoholic Stimuli.—Acute prostration, pulse soft and feeble, extremities cool. Dose and frequency as indicated.

Sp. Med. Bryonia.—Hard, wiry, vibratile pulse. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Cactus.—Feeble, irregular pulse, increased in frequency, “nervous” pulse, cardiac irregularity. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Tr. Capsicum.—Small, weak pulse, cool skin and extremities, lips blanched, capillary congestion; exhaustive discharges. *Dose*: One-half drop to 10 or 15 drops every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Digitalis.—Feeble, rapid, irregular pulse, easily compressed; weak heart sounds, arterial tension low, dusky countenance, scanty urine. *Dose*: One to 2 drops every 1 (or oftener) to 2 or 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Eupatorium Perf.—Large, full pulse, skin hot but inclined to moisture; bone-ache. *Dose:* Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour.

Ether Sulph.—Feeble pulse, cool extremities, pallid face, prostration. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops, repeated as indicated.

Fowler's Sol. Arsenic.—Pulse feeble, soft, easily compressed, extremities cool, dead, inelastic skin. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Tr. Iberis Amara.—Pulse purring, full and tremulous, cardiac disease. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Pulse full, hard, strong, sharp; skin dry and hot, secretions arrested; sthenic conditions. *Dose:* Ten drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Lobelia.—Pulse full and oppressed, præcordial distress. *Dose:* One-half to 2 to 5 drops every 1 to 2 hours.

Morphia Sulph.—Small and soft pulse, waves short and square, distance between waves long, pain; tongue clean. *Dose:* One-eighth to 1-6 grain every 2 to 3 hours.

Nitro-glycerin. — Fluttering, irregular pulse, depression. *Dose:* One-hundredth grain hypodermically. Of Glonoine, one minim of a one per cent solution.

Sp. Med. Physostigma.—Feeble, tremulous pulse, surface cool, pupils contracted. *Dose:* Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Pulse soft and easily compressed, nervousness. *Dose:* Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Small, quick, sharp pulse, restlessness, tongue red with prominent papillæ. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Spir. Ether Nitrosi.—Pulse is frequent but free, skin inclined to be moist, pyrexia, urine scanty. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Veratrum Vir.—Frequent, full, bounding pulse, increased arterial tension, elevated temperature, sthenic conditions. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS (MALE)— TESTES, PROSTATE GLAND.

Sp. Med. Berberis Aquif.—Constitutional syphilis, where skin eruptions are constant features, skin yellowish. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Collinsonia.—Varicocele, spermatorrhœa, especially if accompanied with hemorrhoids, “a sense of constriction or

sticky pains in rectum." *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Cannabis Ind.—Excitement of reproductive organs with erections, lascivious thoughts and dreams; chordee; spermatorrhœa, gonorrhœa, with irritable urethra. *Dose*: Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Gelsemium.—Gonorrhœa, with frequent desire to micturate, urethral spasm, burning in urethra, urination frequent and painful; acute orchitis, epididymitis. *Dose*: Thirty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Gaultheria. — Spermatorrhœa, prostatic irritation, undue sexual excitement. *Dose*: From 2 to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Hamamelis.—Relaxed, congested condition of parts, "too much blood," dragging sensation in scrotum with an aching pain, may be mucoid discharge; rectal congestion. Locally full strength, and internally. *Dose*: Thirty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Humulus-Lupulin. — Nervous, broody disposition, wakefulness, sexual irritation, abnormal or violent sexual excitement, spermatorrhœa, fearful of impotency. *Dose*: Of Specific Tr. Lupulin, from 2 to 10 drops, every 3 hours, last dose at bedtime.

Sp. Med. Ignatia.—Sexual and nervous debility; deep-seated, dragging pains in

loins; changeable mood. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Nuphar Luteum.—Sexual debility; spermatorrhœa; nocturnal emissions. *Dose*: Of the Fluid Extract, 1 drop every 3 hours.

Potassium Bromide.—Irritation of sexual organs, strong sexual excitement, nocturnal emissions; satyriasis, epilepsy from sexual irritation, circulation vigorous. *Dose*: Ten to 20 grains four times daily.

Sp. Med. Phosphorus.—Nervous exhaustion, sexual debility, irritation of testes with mucoid discharges; prostatic irritation, dragging in perineum; sense of weariness; skin and hair oily. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca.—Orchitis, metastasis of mumps to testes, lymphatic enlargement, mucous membranes pallid. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Simple testicular inflammation; nervous and despondent, fearful of imaginary troubles, apprehensive, sexual excess with spermatorrhœa, nervous debility. *Dose*: Thirty to 40 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sandalwood.—In gonorrhœa after the acute stage of inflammation. *Dose*: Of the oil, 10 to 15 minims in capsule three times daily.

Sp. Med. Salix Nigra Aments.—Sexual disorders arising from sexual excess; spermatorrhœa, nocturnal emissions; a general irritable condition, prostatorrhœa, lascivious dreams, satyriasis; morbid sexual desire. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Saw Palmetto.—Prostatic enlargement and irritation, dribbling of urine, or discharge of mucus with dull aching pain at neck of bladder, sexual power weak, atrophy of testes; impotence due to excesses or abuse; sexual neurasthenia. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Staphysagria.—Prostatorrhœa from masturbation, incontinence, incomplete urethral evacuation; morose, despondent, gloomy forebodings, violent outbursts of passion, with sexual disorders; prostatic or testicular irritation; atonic conditions; black specks before eyes in reading. *Dose:* Fifteen to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Strychnia.—Impotence from exhaustion or nerve weakness; sexual atony, nervous system exhausted or weakened from abuses. *Dose:* One-thirtieth grain three or four times daily.

Sp. Med. Thuja.—Dribbling of urine in the aged, prostatic enlargement; nocturnal enuresis; spermatorrhœa from overindulgence. *Dose:* Five drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Stigmata Maydis.—As a valuable auxiliary in prostatic and urethral ir-

ritation, when uric acid and urates are in excess. *Dose*: Twenty drops, or more, frequently repeated. Infusion preferred.

Sp. Med. Avena Sativa.—Sexual debility not due to abuse or excess; nervous debility, neurasthenic conditions—as a nerve tonic and stimulant. *Dose*: Ten drops every 3 hours.

Lycopodium. — Brick-dust sediment in urine; gritty sediment; impotence due to excesses, cold and relaxed genitalia. *Dose*: Of the ^{12x}, 2 grains three times daily.

RHEUMATISM.

Sp. Med. Arnica.—Feeling of weariness and soreness all over the body with pain in joints; muscular pain and soreness when limbs are moved. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Apocynum.—Tendency to œdema; puffiness of skin with a peculiar blanched glistening appearance. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Ammonium Bromide.—Painful spasmodic muscular contractions, worse at night. *Dose*: Two to 10 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Bryonia.—Rheumatic pain of a tensive, cutting character, pain aggravated by motion, swollen, stiff, painful joints. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Berberis Aquif.—Chronic rheumatism, where there is a chronic skin affection, dirty skin, torpid liver, weakness. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops every 3 hours.

Benzoic Acid.—Urine is strongly alkaline and there is much phosphatic deposit. *Dose*: Five to 10 grains in plenty of water twice or three times daily.

Citrous Limonum.—Tongue and mucous membrane are very red and urine is alkaline. *Dose*: The fresh lemon-juice given freely with plenty of water.

Sp. Med. Colchicum.—Gouty or rheumatic diathesis; sudden tearing, sharp, shooting pain from back to hip and down the limb, pain increased by worry; pain in course of nerve. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours. Larger dose may be given.

Sp. Med. Colocynth.—Bruised pains in limbs; rheumatic pain, felt more when walking; sharp, cutting pains. *Dose*: One to 2 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Conium.—Neuralgia or rheumatic pains in the old and feeble. *Dose*: Five to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Echinacea.—Chronic rheumatism, where "bad blood" is plainly in evidence, excretory organs deficient. *Dose*: Twenty drops every 3 hours.

Gaultheria (Oil).—Gonorrhœal articular or muscular rheumatism. *Dose:* Five, 10, or 15 drops four times daily.

Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus.—To relieve the restlessness, or muttering delirium, in painful, acute, rheumatic affections, increased temperature. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—Severe pain, aggravated by motion, skin dry, urine scant, pulse full and strong, increased temperature. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Juglans.—To produce free bowel evacuation in rheumatism, when liver is torpid. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Kalmia.—Muscular rheumatism, with shifting pains; pain upon moving the eyes. *Dose:* From 1 to 3 drops every 3 hours.

Lycopodium ^{6x}.—Uric acid diathesis, "brick-dust sediment," gastric fullness after little has been eaten. *Dose:* Of the ^{6x}, 2 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Lithium Benzoate.—Uric acid deposits, excess of urates, ammoniacal urine, cystic irritation, bad breath. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains in $\frac{1}{2}$ glass water every 4 hours.

Lithium Citrate.—Rheumatic or gouty swelling of joints, uric acid deposits. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains in $\frac{1}{2}$ glass hot water four times daily.

Lithium Salicylate.—Rheumatism chiefly affecting joints, with excess urinary deposits; lithæmia. *Dose:* Ten grains in plenty of water four times daily.

Sp. Med. Macrotys.—Muscular soreness, muscular pain dependent upon muscular contraction; pain dull, deep-seated. *Dose:* Two to 5 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Melilotus.—Rheumatic pain with lameness and soreness, especially in hip and along course of sciatic nerve. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Manaca.—Tender and swollen joints, tendency to metastasis, dull, heavy pains. *Dose:* Of the Fluid Extract, 10 drops.

Sp. Med. Mistletoe.—Rheumatic or neuralgic pains of a tearing or rending nature; flushed face. *Dose:* From 1 to 5 or 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Potassium Acetate.—Rheumatic pain worse on pressure, swollen joints, dirty tongue, renal torpor. *Dose:* Five to 20 grains in plenty of water every 3 hours.

Potassium Iodide.—Chronic rheumatic affections, glandular enlargement, pale, leaden-colored tongue; has history of syphilis. *Dose:* Five to 15 grains four times daily.

Potassium Nitrate.—Acute rheumatism with excessive tenderness, scanty urine, renal torpor. *Dose:* Five to 20 grains four times daily.

Potassium Citrate.—Lithæmic conditions. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 grains in plenty of water, or lemonade, every 3 to 4 hours.

Pichi.—Lithæmic or uric acid diathesis, dysuria. *Dose*: Ten to 20 or 30 of the Fluid Extract four times daily.

Sp. Med. Polymnia Uvedalia.—Chronic rheumatism, glandular enlargement, impaired circulation, flabby and sallow skin, splenic trouble. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca.—Rheumatic joint affections, enlarged lymphatics, pallid mucous membranes, pallid, dirty tongue. *Dose*: From 1 to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Piperazine.—Persistent, excessive uric acid and urates, dry skin, constant sickening backache, muscular aching, scanty urine with high specific gravity and brick-dust sediment; uric acid diathesis. *Dose*: Five grains in plenty of water three times daily. (Ellingwood.)

Piscidia.—Pain, general nervous distress, sleeplessness, inflammatory rheumatism. *Dose*: Of the Fluid Extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Rheumatism, pain aggravated by warmth and rest, bright redness of parts, sharp pulse, tongue pointed and red, papillæ prominent. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Salicylic Acid.—Rheumatic pain without much febrile reaction, tongue purplish or

slightly leaden-colored and shows spots where fur is lifted. *Dose*: Two grains every 3 hours.

Sodium Salicylate.—Acute articular or muscular rheumatism where tongue is full, purplish or leaden colored, painful parts reddened with purplish discoloration when pressed upon. *Dose*: From 10 to 15 grains every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Sticta.—Pain in shoulders, back of neck and occiput; rheumatic pain in smaller joints, quick, darting pains. *Dose*: One-half to 1 drop every 2 hours.

Salol. — Chronic articular rheumatism, where there is functional renal inactivity, urine turbid, ammoniacal. *Dose*: Two to 5 grains every 3 hours.

Sodium Benzoate.—Rheumatism, uric acid or phosphatic urine, urine strong smelling, may be offensive. *Dose*: Ten grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Thuja.—Rheumatic affections with history of syphilis; warts; venereal warts. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Veratrum Vir.—Sthenic inflammations, full, bounding pulse, increased arterial tension, marked red stripe down center of tongue. *Dose*: Twenty drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Eupatorium Perf.—Moist, hot skin, pulse large, deep-seated pains in muscles and bones. *Dose*: From 1 to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

SALIVARY GLANDS.

Sp. Med. Jaborandi.—In from 10 to 20 drop doses is an efficient sialagogue.

Sp. Med. Pulsatilla.—Ptyalism of nervous origin; the usual Pulsatilla indications.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—Excessive salivary secretion, general venous engorgement and capillary congestion, cool skin. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca.—Lymphatic enlargement, whitish erosions on pallid mucous membrane, excessive saliva, aphthæ. *Dose:* One-half to 2 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Myrrh.—Flabby, atonic condition of mucous membrane of mouth, as a sialagogue; ulceration of mercurial ptyalism. *Dose:* Of the tincture, 5 to 20 drops, and locally.

Potassium Chlorate.—Cadaverous odor of breath and secretions, ulcerations in mouth, mercurial ptyalism, spreading foul-looking ulcers, fetid salivation. *Dose:* Five to 10 grains every 2 to 3 hours, and locally.

(See also "Mouth.")

SKIN AND TISSUE.

Sp. Med. Alnus Rubra.—Skin diseases with scaly or pustular eruptions, feeble vitality. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Arsenite of Copper.—Want of tonicity in skin, with a grimy, sallow appearance, usually dry and harsh; eruptions that are slow in breaking down and are surrounded by discoloration of the parts. *Dose:* 1-200 to 1-100 grain three times daily.

Arsenic.—Dull, sallow or pallid color of skin, skin has lost its elasticity, is flabby and dry; eczematous eruptions. *Dose:* Of Fowler's Solution, from 1 to 5 (or more) drops every 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Apis.—Itching and burning of the surface, stinging pain, puffiness or œdema in affected parts, urticaria. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Arsenic Iodide.—Chronic eczema, with drv. scaly eruptions, sallow skin, lymphatic enlargement, weakness, debility. *Dose:* Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains four times daily.

Sp. Med. Belladonna.—In eruptive fevers when there is capillary congestion, skin is red and the finger drawn across it leaves a somewhat permanent white line. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Berberis Aquif.—Chronic skin affections, yellowish skin, hepatic torpor, marked weakness, blood dyscrasiæ, syphilitic history. *Dose:* Ten drops every 3 hours.

Calcium Sulphite.—Boils, localized inflammation of cellular tissue with tendency to

suppuration; pustular eczema. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains every 3 hours.

Calcareo Carbonica. — Pallid inelastic skin; enlargement of lymphatics; softness of tissues, debility. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Cuprum.—Skin pale and transparent or where skin has a dirty greenish tinge; anemia; chlorosis. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Cheledonium.—Greenish-yellow tinge of skin, hepatic torpor, pale, sallow tongue, coated yellowish. *Dose*: From 3 to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Chionanthus.—Yellow skin and conjunctiva, tongue coated yellow, and hepatic pain. *Dose*: Ten drops every 3 hours.

Crocus Sativus.—Exanthematous diseases, skin dull, mottled, inactive, dry and harsh; retrocession of eruptions. *Dose*: Of the infusion, 1 to 3 ounces.

Sp. Med. Corydalis.—Syphilitic skin affections, yellowish skin with lymphatic enlargements. *Dose*: Ten to 60 drops every 3 hours.

Donovan's Solution.—Secondary syphilis if tongue is small and its redness increased. *Dose*: One to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Dulcamara.—Scaly skin affections; coldness and blueness of extremities,

scrofulous cachexia. *Dose*: From 5 to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Echinacea.—Tendency to formation of multiple cellular abscesses, bluish coloration of skin; evidence of "bad blood." *Dose*: Twenty drops every 3 hours.

Ferri Arsenas.—Dry from eczema, glandular inactivity. *Dose*: One-sixteenth grain three times daily.

Graphites.—Eczema with crusts, thick, honey-like fluid excretion from eruptions, showing rawness when scab is removed. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains twice daily.

Hepar Sulphur.—Skin eruptions are livid red, painful when pressed upon, hypersensitive; localized cellular inflammation when pus begins to form. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 2 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Iris Vers.—Chronic eczema, thyroid fullness, greasy condition of skin, chronic hepatic complaint; worse after eating pastry or fats. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Juglans.—Chronic skin affections of pustular character, profuse secretion, constipation, hepatic torpor. *Dose*: Five to 15 drops every 3 hours.

Menispermum.—Scrofulous or cutaneous diseases, skin brown, tongue coated at base, tip red, irregular appetite, constipation. *Dose*: Of the saturated tincture, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram.

Potassium Bromide.—Acne simplex of youth, due to sexual disturbance. *Dose*: Two to 5 grains every 3 to 4 hours.

Potassium Sulphas.—Dirty skin, tissues full and sodden, skin scaly, wounds heal slowly, inflame, and suppurate. *Dose*: Five to 10 grains three times daily.

Potassium Iodide.—Where skin affections are due to specific or tuberculous conditions; glandular enlargement; full, pale, leaden-colored tongue. *Dose*: Five to 15 grains four times daily.

Potassium Acetate.—Chronic skin affections, renal torpor, failure to throw off broken-down solids, dull headache, pallid tongue with pasty fur. *Dose*: Ten to 20 grains four times daily.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca.—Pale skin, lymphatic enlargements, indolent action of skin. *Dose*: One drop every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Bright redness, itching and burning of skin, vesicles similar to Rhus poisoning. *Dose*: Five to 8 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rumex.—Chronic skin diseases, with bad blood, glandular and cellular deposit with tendency to ulcerate. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Podophyllum.—Chronic skin affections where tissues and veins are full, constipation, inactive liver, dirty, yellowish coating on tongue from tip to base, heavy

coating on base; dizziness. *Dose*: From 2 to 5 or 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Sambucus.—Tissues are full, epidermis separates and there is abundant serous discharge which forms crusts; indolent ulcers with boggy borders. *Dose*: From 10 to 30 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Soda Sulphas.—Tissues pale, full and sodden, inelastic, brownish-sallow discoloration; tongue pale and full and easily pitted by the teeth. *Dose*: One to 2 grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Stillingia—Chronic skin diseases, showing marked irritation with ichorous discharge; tissues are feeble, broken-down material not easily removed. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 4 hours.

Sulphur.—Skin is dry, dirty, sallow, brownish; acne, eczema, vesicular or pustular disease. *Dose*: Of the ^{1x}, 5 grains three times daily.

Soda Sulphite.—In skin diseases, where tongue is broad, pallid, and very dirty. *Dose*: Ten grains every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Uvedalia.—Skin is full, flabby, sallow, inelastic; splenic or hepatic torpor and enlargement. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Tr. Ferri Chloride.—Erysipelatous diseases, the part affected being deep red, tongue deep red. *Dose*: Five to 15 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Veratrum Viride.—Parts present somewhat the appearance of an ordinary inflammation, tissues full, full, bounding pulse. *Dose:* One-half drop every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Apocynum.—In cutaneous affections if there is decided watery fullness of cellular tissue—œdema. *Dose:* Twenty to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

(See also “Blood.”)

SPLEEN.

Sp. Med. Polymnia Uvedalia.—Enlargement of spleen, sensation of weight and dragging and when felt seems sodden; leucocythemia. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Ceanothus.—Deep-seated, sharp, splenic pain, enlarged spleen, sallow, doughy skin. *Dose:* One to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Iris.—Fullness of spleen, enlargement of lymphatics, fullness of thyroid, grayish or coppery discoloration of skin, dull aching. *Dose:* Two to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Potassium Iodide.—Chronic enlargement of spleen, due to chronic malarial poisoning or syphilitic affliction, the tongue being pale, leaden-colored. *Dose:* Five to 15 grains four times daily. Arsenic, or Strychnia Arseniate, may be given in alternation with it.

STOMACH AND INTESTINES.

Acid Hydrocyanic Dilute.—Uneasy sensations in stomach with painful retchings, elongated, pointed tongue, with reddened tip and edges. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour.

Sp. Med. Amygdalus.—Gastric tenderness, nausea, vomiting, elongated, pointed tongue, reddened tip and edges, papillæ prominent. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or 2 hours.

Acid Hydrochloric.—Deep redness of tongue, tongue dry with a brownish coating or a dry brownish stripe along center of tongue, slow digestion. *Dose:* Of the dilute acid, 20 to 40 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every 2 hours, or oftener.

Acid Lacticum.—Scanty secretion of gastric juice, irritable stomach, digestive powers are feeble, deep-red tongue. *Dose:* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 or 5 drops.

Acid Nitric.—Gastric derangements, with violet color of tongue, seems like a transparent color over red, tongue moderately red. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces simple syrup, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Acid Carbolic.—Fermentative dyspepsia, bad breath and bad taste in mouth. *Dose:* One-sixth grain.

Acid Phosphoric.—Nervous dyspepsia. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water and syrup, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Aletris. — Dyspeptic conditions, feeble digestion, flatulence, borborygmus. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Aloes. — Atony of large intestines, and rectum evacuated with difficulty. *Dose*: One-fourth to 2 grains in pill form.

Sp. Med. Anthemis. — Debilitated conditions of alimentary tract, colic, flatus. *Dose*: From 1 to 5 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Asafœtida. — Nervous irritation due to functional gastric or intestinal disorders, flatulence, cardiac palpitation. *Dose*: Two to 5 grains every 3 to 4 hours.

Aqua Calci. — Hyperacidity, sour breath, vomiting curdled milk, green alvine discharges. *Dose*: Given freely, and with the meal.

Arsenic. — Dyspepsia from atony of stomach, gastralgia, great burning in stomach, intestinal tormina with the burning sensation; gastric ulceration; watery, offensive stools, sharp abdominal pains. *Dose*: Of Arsenic Album ^{3x}, 2 grains every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Æsculus. — Hemorrhoids with hard and difficult stools, sense of constriction of anal sphincter. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Bismuth Sub. Nit. — Gastric pain, foul smelling vomiting, acrid eructations, elongated, red, pointed tongue, gastric uneasiness; intestinal uneasiness, with diarrhœa.

Dose: From 2 to 10 or 15 grains every 1 to 3 or 4 hours.

Specific Carbo-Veg.—Pressure and heaviness in stomach after eating, sour eructations, salty taste in mouth, pallid tongue, light coat, lifted in patches; tumid abdomen, tendency to hemorrhage; passive hemorrhage. *Dose:* One to 2 grains every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Colocynth.—Spasmodic constrictive intestinal pain, wandering pains in abdomen seemingly in the course of intestine; noise from movement of intestinal contents; sharp, cutting pains, tenesmus. *Dose:* One or 2 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Collinsonia.—Sharp, sticky pains in rectum and sensation as if foreign body were lodged in rectum; sense of constriction in epigastrium. *Dose:* Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Conium.—Pain of gastric ulcer or cancer of stomach, restlessness. *Dose:* From a fraction of a drop to 5 or 10 drops, watching effect carefully.

Chloral. — Irritable dyspepsia; gastro-intestinal trouble with nausea and persistent vomiting, this condition dependent upon cerebral hyperæmia. *Dose:* Two to 10 grains to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour.

Cathartics.—To remove morbid accumulations from bowels.

Sp. Med. Columbo. — Enfeebled states of stomach and intestines attended by want of appetite, indigestion and general debility. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Tr. Capsicum. — Atonic dyspepsia, enfeebled stomach, inactivity of glands, cool extremities, want of energy, poor appetite; the irritable stomach of the dipsomaniac. *Dose*: Thirty to 40 drops to 4 ounces of an aromatic syrup, to which 15 drops of Nux has been added, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Cerium Oxalate. — Nausea and vomiting, due to reflex causes; nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. *Dose*: Three to 5 grains every 2 to 4 hours.

Cocculus Indicus. — Atonic conditions due to lack of nerve power. *Dose*: Of the Fluid Extract, from 1 to 3 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Coca. — Impaired digestion in neurasthenics, mental and physical weariness. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Damiana. — Improves appetite and digestion and overcomes constipation; sexual weakness. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Emetics. — Tongue heavily coated, fullness and heaviness over stomach; evidence of morbid accumulations in stomach.

Sp. Med. Euphorbia Corol. — Uneasy sensation in bowels as if to go to stool; elongated,

pointed tongue, prominent papillæ. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Eucalyptus.—Sensation of coldness and weight in bowels; chronic catarrhal diarrhœa. *Dose:* Five to 10 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Erigeron.—Excessive mucous discharges from bowels, with tendency to passive hemorrhage; passive hemorrhages. *Dose:* From 2 to 10 or 20 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Echinacea.—Foul smelling vomiting or offensive, foul intestinal discharges, tendency to sepsis, exhaustion; dirty brownish-black tongue, especially in fevers. *Dose:* Twenty to 30 drops every 2 hours. Of *Echafolta*, same dose.

Œnothera Bien. — Chronic gastric irritability and indigestion in confirmed asthmatics; tongue sallow and large; skin sallow. *Dose:* Of Fluid Extract, 10 to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Ferri Carbonat. — Given with Hydrastine and capsici, in atonic conditions of stomach, or catarrhal gastritis. (Ellingwood.)

Sp. Med. Gentian.—Atony of stomach and conditions due to hepatic torpor or following malaria; constipation. *Dose:* From 2 to 20 or 30 drops every 3 or 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Gentian.—Atony of stomach and bowels with feeble and slow digestion; with this is associated a sense of depression about

the epigastrium, together with a sense of physical and mental weariness. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Glycerine. — Catarrhal gastritis; excessive gastric acidity with flatulent intestinal dyspepsia. *Dose*: Varies from 5 to 20 or 30 drops, in water, from every 3 hours to three times daily.

Sp. Med. Hamamelis. — General venous engorgement with tendency to anal prolapse and hemorrhoids. *Dose*: Ten drops every 2 to 3 hours. Child throws up its food persistently, mixed with mucus. *Dose*: From 1 to 5 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Hydrastis. — Catarrhal affections of stomach and intestines, dyspepsia; "ice-water dyspepsia;" gastritis due to alcoholic excess; gastric or intestinal uneasiness after eating, vomiting of much mucus, papillæ of tongue red and prominent. *Dose*: Of Sp. Med., from 1 to 5 drops; of Lloyd's Hydrastis, from 5 to 20 drops, every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Humulus. — Fermentative dyspepsia with sour eructations, the result of abuse of digestive organs, patient nervous and irritable. *Dose*: Twenty to 60 drops.

Sp. Med. Juglans. — Dyspepsia, indigestion, intestinal irritation, sour eructations and flatulence. *Dose*: From 1 to 10 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Ipecac. — Gastric irritation, vomiting, tongue elongated and pointed, tip red;

intestinal irritation with mucoid discharges. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Ignatia.—Weak, empty feeling in stomach, or pain deep-seated; feeling as if stomach was dragged backward; nervous depression, moody. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Iris Vers.—Nausea, vomiting of sour stuff, especially after eating pastry or fats; sick headache; clay-colored stool. *Dose*: Ten drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Jalap. — General gastro-intestinal torpor; constipation from deficient secretion. *Dose*: Five grains twice daily.

Sp. Med. Leptandra.—Constipated bowel, languid circulation, bitter taste in mouth, furred tongue, frontal headache, dull ache over liver, dizziness. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops every 3 hours, small dose preferred.

Lycopodium.—Dyspeptic condition, appetite is fair, but the smallest amount of food suffices and even this small amount taken causes a feeling of great fullness of stomach; uric acid diathesis. *Dose*: Of the ^{6x}, 2 or 3 grains every 3 to 4 hours.

Manganese Sulphate. — Pendulous abdomen and sluggish bowels, pale, dirty, leaden-colored tongue; jaundice with enlarged liver. *Dose*: One grain.

Sp. Med. Myrica.—Chronic catarrhal states of intestinal tract, profuse secretion of mucus. *Dose*: Two to 10 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Magnesium Sulphate.—Fecal obstructions, dysenteric conditions, tormina, tenesmus; is a hydragogue cathartic. *Dose*: Two to 10 grains every 2 hours, to $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 ounce every 3 hours.

Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.—Dyspepsia from deficient secretion and chronic hepatitis, tongue usually clean and redder than normal. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops in water after meals.

Sp. Med. Nux Vom.—Intestinal pain pointing to umbilicus, nausea, vomiting, yellowness about the mouth, tongue pallid, or with a yellowish-white coat of creamy consistence, sallow skin, conjunctiva yellowish; atonic conditions. *Dose*: From 5 to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful from every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours.

Papoid.—Distress in stomach and intestines after eating, especially after a "heavy" meal; fats do not readily digest; catarrhal conditions. *Dose*: One to 3 grains with the meal.

Sp. Med. Panax quinq.—Feeble digestion, nervous dyspepsia and exhaustion of nervous system. *Dose*: Ten to 30 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Podophyllum.—Atonic forms of indigestion, hepatic torpor, fullness of tis-

sues, indisposition to exertion, dirty, yellow coating on tongue, dull headache, dizziness. *Dose*: One-half to 5 or 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Pepsin.—Gastric digestion impaired, eructations of food and gas, indigestion. *Dose*: Two to 10 grains with meals.

Sp. Med. Piper methys.—A prodigious appetizer. *Dose*: Twenty to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Penthorum.—Catarrhal gastric disorders. *Dose*: One to 10 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Ptelia.—Atonic gastric and intestinal conditions, increases the appetite. *Dose*: Five to 20 drops every 3 hours.

Peppermint, essence.—Constant accumulation of gas in stomach. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops in $\frac{1}{2}$ glass hot water.

Potassium Chlorate.—Cadaverous odor of breath with dyspepsia, tongue pallid and dirty. *Dose*: Two to 5 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Quassia.—Dyspepsia due to atonicity, tongue pale, broad, thick, and coated. *Dose*: Of the Fluid Extract, 10 to 30 drops every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—Muttering delirium, dry, red tongue with brown sordes, flushed face, tip of tongue pointed and papillæ prominent, tympanitis, in typhoid fever. *Dose*:

Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Rheum.—Irritation of stomach, nausea, vomiting, tongue elongated, reddened at tip and edges; irritative diarrhœa, sour smelling discharges, restlessness. *Dose:* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 or 5 drops from every 1 to 2 hours.

Neutralizing Cordial, Lloyd's.—Gastric acidity, irritative forms of summer diarrhœa, tongue pallid, coated whitish. *Dose:* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls every 1 to 2 hours.

Rubus.—Gastro-intestinal atony, with copious, watery diarrhœa, discharges clay-colored. *Dose:* Of a decoction, 1 or 2 ounces several times daily.

Senna.—Bilious or flatulent colic, constipation. *Dose:* Of the infusion, 2 to 4 ounces.

Sodium Phosphate.—Habitual constipation with hardened feces, dirty tongue, sallow skin, general malaise; white, pasty stools which float upon water, biliary secretions deficient. *Dose:* From 5 to 60 grains from every 3 hours to twice daily.

Natrum Phos. 3^x .—Gastric disturbances, "sour stomach," vomiting sour, diarrhœa, discharges smell sour, moist, yellow coating on tongue, "bilious." *Dose:* Of the 3^x , 3 grains every 1 to 2 hours.

Strychnia.—Dyspepsia from atony of muscular coat of stomach and intestines, general weakness; tympanitis due to want of con-

tractility of muscular coat of bowel. *Dose:* Of the Nitrate, 1-40 to 1-30 grain four or five times daily.

Santonin. — Intestinal worms, white line around mouth, picking at the nose, foul tongue and breath, full, pendulous abdomen, tendency to retention of urine. *Dose:* One-fourth to 2 grains, twice daily, or oftener.

Sodium Sulphite. — Fermentative dyspepsia, tongue broad, pallid, and very dirty. *Dose:* Ten grains every 3 hours.

Sodium Bicarb. — Acid dyspepsia, sour eructations, cardialgia, pallid, white coated tongue. *Dose:* Five to 30 grains in water.

Salol. — Gastro-intestinal fermentative disorders. *Dose:* Two to 5 grains every 3 hours.

Sulphur. — Lumbar pain, constipation, hemorrhoids, tawny skin, anemia. *Dose:* Thirty to 60 grains twice daily.

Sp. Med. Taraxacum. — Loss of appetite, weak digestion, hepatic torpor, constipation. *Dose:* Ten to 30 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Tinct. Mur. Iron. — Dyspeptic, anemic conditions, occipital headache, pallid waxen skin, deep-red color of mucous tissues. *Dose:* Five to 15 drops every 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Urtica. — Profuse secretion of gastric juice, eructations and vomiting; copious, watery diarrhoea. *Dose:* One-half to 10 drops every 1 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Xanthoxylum. — Languid and atonic states of the digestive organs; accom-

panied with flatulence and spasmodic pain. *Dose*: From 2 to 20 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Zingiber.—Loss of appetite; flatulence; borborygmus; spasmodic intestinal pain. *Dose*: Five to 30 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Zinc Oxide.—Nervous dyspepsia, tongue broad; bad breath, eructations of food, water-brash, gastrodynia; secretions of mouth become so acrid that they excoriate the mucous membrane and lips. *Dose*: One-fourth to 1 grain, or 2 grains, every 2 to 4 hours.

Veratrum Album.—Large, gushing watery discharges from bowels, spasmodic pain, cold skin, eyes sunken; persistent vomiting; cholera infantum. *Dose*: Of a good Homeopathic tincture, 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour.

Cascara Sag.—Constipation due to muscular atony, or dependent upon indigestion and neglect of nature's call. *Dose*: Of a good Fluid Extract, 10 to 60 drops several times daily.

Turpentine.—Tympanitis, intestinal glands ulcerated, may be hemorrhage, tongue dry, glazed and dark red, high temperature. *Dose*: Two to 5 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Oleum Ricini.—To remove morbid accumulations from intestines; diarrhœa due to undigested material. *Dose*: From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.

Sp. Med. Colchicum.—The sight of food or the smelling of prepared food causes extreme

nausea and vomiting. *Dose*: Of the third dilution, 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour.

(See also "Abdominal Pain, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.")

TONGUE.

Acid Hydrochloric. — Deep redness of tongue, brown coat and sordes. *Dose*: Add a sufficient amount to a specified amount of water to make the water pleasantly sour, and give this freely.

Acid Nitric. — Violet color of tongue, seems like a transparent color over red. *Dose*: Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

Acid Hydrocyanic. — Elongated, pointed tongue, reddened tip and edges, gastric irritation. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Acid Sulphurous. — Tissues full and dirty, tongue is coated with a moist glutinous fur having a tinge of brown, "spoiled beef" tongue. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Acid Lacticum. — Deep-red tongue, gastric irritation, with thirst. *Dose*: From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Acid Phosphoric. — Tongue dry, thick, and fissured. *Dose*: Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Amygdalus.—Elongated, pointed tongue, red tip and edges, gastric irritation and tenderness, nausea, vomiting. *Dose:* Ten to 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Baptisia.—Purplish colored tongue; moist pasty fur on tongue, breath sweet, sickening and offensive, and a dark somber color of face; large tongue, very thick in center, with a solid, smooth, gray-colored coating, except near the sides where tongue is bare, with a dark purple color; sepsis; typhoid conditions. *Dose:* Twenty or 30 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Carbo. Veg.—Pallid tongue with slight coat lifting in patches; salty taste in mouth, sour eructations after eating; feeble circulation, with tendency to hemorrhage. *Dose:* Of the 1^x , 2 to 3 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Chloride of Gold and Sodium.—Tongue contracted and abnormally red; secondary and tertiary syphilis. *Dose:* 1-30 to 1-12 grain every 3 to 4 hours.

Citrus Limonum.—Tongue and mucous membrane very red, urine being alkaline. *Dose:* Freely as a drink.

Sp. Med. Cuprum.—Tongue clean, breath sweet, skin pallid or waxy; or skin dirty yellowish-green. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Chelidonium.—Full, pale, sallow tongue and mucous membranes; skin pale and sallow, sometimes greenish; hepatic disorders. *Dose:* Two to 5 drops every 3 hours.

Bismuth Sub. Nitr. — Elongated and pointed tongue, reddened tip and edges, gastric acidity, nausea, vomiting, intestinal irritation, diarrhoea. *Dose:* Fifteen to 20 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Donovan's Solution. — Tongue small and its redness increased in secondary syphilis. *Dose:* One to 5 drops every 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Echinacea.—In septicæmia and typhoid, where there is purplish discoloration of mucous membranes, general evidence of sepsis, tongue dirty-brown or black. *Dose:* Twenty to 30 drops every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Epilobium. — Dry, red tongue, skin dry, painful alvine evacuations. *Dose:* Ten to 20 drops every 2 hours; of the infusion, freely.

Sp. Med. Euphorbia Cor. — Elongated, pointed tongue, papillæ prominent, gastric irritation and intestinal uneasiness, with diarrhoea or a feeling as if to go to stool. *Dose:* Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Sp. Med. Ipecac. — Nausea, vomiting, where tongue is contracted and pointed, tip red. *Dose:* Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every hour.

Sp. Med. Leptandra.—Tongue coated white, bitter taste in mouth, nausea, dull

headache, dizziness, skin yellow, hepatic pain. *Dose*: From 1 to 10 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Nux Vom.—Soft, moist tongue, yellowish-white coat of creamy consistence; sallow, expressionless tongue, nausea, vomiting, sallowness about the mouth. *Dose*: Five drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Potassium Acetate.—Full tongue and of a dull lilac color; tongue is full, pallid, slightly leaden and coated with a pasty fur, skin dirty, renal torpor. *Dose*: Five to 20 grain every 4 hours.

Potassium Chlorate.—Pale tongue with bad taste, foul, stinking breath, dyspepsia. *Dose*: Three to 5 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Potassium Iodide.—Pale, leaden-colored tongue, blue line on gums, syphilis. *Dose*: Five to 15 grains three times daily.

Potassium Carbonate.—Pallid, expressionless tongue, fullness of muscles, weakness out of proportion to the diseased condition. *Dose*: Five to 15 grains three times daily.

Podophyllin.—Yellow coat on tongue, especially at base, or dirty from tip to base, with pasty, yellowish secretion, full abdomen, full veins, dizziness, skin sallow, hepatic torpor, constipation. *Dose*: Of the ^{2x}, 5 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Sp. Med. Rhus Tox.—"Strawberry" tongue; tip of tongue showing small red spots on up-

per surface; dry red tongue with brown sordes, tympanites. *Dose*: Five to 10 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.

Soda Sulphite.—Broad, pallid, dirty tongue, pasty dirty-white fur. *Dose*: Ten to 15 grains every 2 to 3 hours.

Soda Nitrate.—Violet-colored, transparent, being pallid; tongue full, swollen, covered with a white or yellowish mucus. *Dose*: Five to 10 grains every 3 hours.

Soda Salicylate.—Tongue is full and leaden-colored or has a bluish pallor, showing spots where fur is lifted—as an anti-rheumatic. *Dose*: Five to 20 grains every 3 hours.

Soda Bicarb.—Tongue coated a filmy white, acid eructations, gastralgia. *Dose*: Five to 10 grains every 2 hours.

Sodium Phosphate.—Pale tongue and mucous membrane, tongue furred, sour belchings, constipation, hepatic congestion. *Dose*: Ten grains every 3 hours.

Natrum Phos. ^{3x}.—Tongue coated yellow, or creamy-yellow, sour vomiting, sour stomach, sour-smelling stools. *Dose*: Of the ^{3x}, 3 grains every 1 to 2 hours.

Neutralizing Cordial.—Gastric acidity, indigestion, flatulence, diarrhœa, tongue coated white. *Dose*: One-half to 1 or 2 drams every 2 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Veratrum V.—A marked deep-red stripe down the center of tongue. *Dose*:

Ten to 15 drops to 4 ounces water, mix; teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Liquor Bismuth.—Tongue red, papillæ prominent, uneasy sensations in stomach towards close of digestion extending downwards, terminating in diarrhœa. *Dose:* One-half to 1 dram four times daily.

Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.—Deep redness of tongue; deep red glistening surface; anemia. *Dose:* Five to 15 drops every 2 to 4 hours.

Ferrum.—Deep, solid, blue discoloration of mucous membranes and tongue, impaired digestion and assimilation, anemia.

THYROID GLAND.

Sp. Med. Iris.—Thyroid enlargement with anemia and atonic conditions, or menstrual wrongs. *Dose:* From 2 to 5 drops every 3 to 4 hours.

Sp. Med. Phytolacca.—Pallid mucous membranes, glandular enlargements, deficient nutrition, scrofulous. *Dose:* From 1 to 3 drops every 3 hours.

Potassium Iodide.—Strumous enlargement of glands, goitre, probable syphilitic history, broad, pallid, leaden-colored tongue. *Dose:* Five to 15 grains three times daily.

Sp. Med. Fucus Ves.—In 10 drop doses it is said to be an efficient agent for goitre in persons inclined to obesity, and who have a cold, clammy skin, loose and flabby fat.

ADDENDA

Concerning Specific Medicines

It would seem that the attention given the historical and descriptive phases of this subject in our past treatises, as well as in books and journals devoted to therapeutics, would be all-sufficient. However, increasing correspondence indicates that, by reason of the fact that these descriptive booklets and journals have either been mislaid (as some physicians state), or presented to other physicians (as many inform us), there is continued need for information, both to old and new patrons. In recognition of this demand, we outline, very briefly, a few of the principal features concerning their history and use. Besides, this presentation booklet will reach many physicians unacquainted with the past record, to whom the information is important.

History.—In 1868, Dr. John M. Scudder was deeply engaged in a study of the specific action of the American materia medica. He found in the commercial “Tinctures,” “Fluid Extracts,” and other preparations employed by him, such discrepancies as to demand that, for his special study, a new class of plant preparations be introduced, to which he gave the distinctive name of “Specific Medicines.”

The Name.—Believing that the diagnosis of diseases under recognized names (*named diseases*, as, for example, typhoid fever), was not professionally expressive of the treatment needful, he issued, in 1871, a work titled “*Specific Medication*” in which the *direct action* of a remedy on a *specific condition of the patient*, was made the fundamental feature. In this he attacked preceding processes, wherein the term “Specific” had been applied to **specific cures**. He announced that:

"Many persons are in error as regards our use of the term *Specific*. They think of a Specific Medicine as one that will cure all cases of a certain disease, according to our present nosology, as pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhoea, albuminaria, phthisis, etc., and a person looking at the subject in this light, and guided by his experience in the use of remedies, would say, there are no specifics."

To this he adds:

"We use the term *Specific* with relation to definite pathological conditions."

In detail, Dr. Scudder explained his use of the word "specific," establishing thereby a system of therapeutic treatment that has been increasingly serviceable to the profession. This system is now, after nearly fifty years of clinical use of the Specific Medicines, established in the favor of physicians, in every branch of the medical profession.

Specific Medicines.—These preparations, as before stated, were named by Dr. Scudder. When made from vegetable drugs, the aim has been to make each remedy an individual representative of the desirable constituents of that drug. To-day the original statement holds good:

"We consider them *specific representatives* of the desirable qualities of the drugs yielding them, as we have studied these drugs."

Possibly the definition given in 1917 by Dr. Felter, revising editor of the *American Dispensatory*, is more explicit. This is as follows:

Definition by Dr. H. W. Felter, Reviser of the American Dispensatory. Specific Medicines are not "specific cures" for each "complex of symptoms" known as a NAMED disease. They are agents that, through research into their clinical actions, have been proved to exert a specific influence over certain abnormal conditions occurring as a part of such a disease. These abnormal conditions are evident through symptomatic expressions. They are referred to by specific medicationists

as "disease conditions," and their symptomatic evidence as "disease expressions," or "specific indications."

Descriptions of Specific Medicines.—The majority of the Specific Medicines are of vegetable origin, particular attention being given to American productions.

None are *secret* remedies, none contain any mysterious constituent whatever.

Each is labeled under the scientific name of the drug yielding it.

The methods employed are such as are established in scientific processes, and are applied by us to each drug, according to its nature. Descriptions of the drug's qualities are given on each label.

Uses.—The directions for use, written by physicians, are in technical language, and in a form that cannot lead inexperienced laymen to harmful or illogical self-treatment.

Professional Only.—After nearly half a century of increasing use under the earnest care of the professions of medicine and pharmacy, we know of none of these remedies being in family use, anywhere, other than under professional care.

Prices.—We believe it **sophistry** to argue that physicians are not concerned in the expense of medicines. They are vitally concerned in the financial side of their profession, few in general practice, if any, being able to live without monetary return. Possibly the favored city specialist who receives great fees for his services, needs give no care to the problem of finances, but the majority of American physicians must, and should, consider drug expense. It is found that in Specific Medicines the expense per dose is so small as scarcely to be a factor. We refer now to the physician afar from pharmacists, who must consequently dispense his own remedies. Let us, in his behalf, consider Aconite, one of the drugs most affected by the war, computing its cost **after** the war tax and other increased price factors were instituted:

Price per 4-oz. vial, \$1.00 (list price).

Number of doses (maximum) in a 4-oz vial,

7,680. Cost per dose, practically 1-80 of a cent, or, to put it differently, eighty doses for one cent.

In like manner, let us see how the price of other much-used Specific Medicines has been affected by the war:

COST OF DOSE, AND INCREASE AFTER WAR TAX IS ADDED.

Price List June, 1917 4-oz. vial	Estimated Price List (After War Tax) 4-oz. vial	Cost of Average Dose	Increased Cost per Dose
Apocynum \$0.75	\$0.80	1 24 cent	1 384 cent
Chionanthus .75	.80	1 4 cent	1 50 cent
Crataegus, .65	.75	1 3 cent	1 19 cent
Dioscorea, .65	.75	1 25 cent	1 192 cent
Iris65	.75	1 25 cent	1 192 cent
Macrotys.. .65	.75	1 11 cent	1 85 cent
Phytolacca, .65	.75	1 65 cent	1 491 cent
Rhus.75	.80	1 154 cent	1 2457 cent
Sanguinaria, .75	.75	1 48 cent	no increase
Stramonium, .60	.65	1 189 cent	1 2457 cent

For physicians accustomed to prescribe remedies in teaspoonful or even wineglassful doses, often of expensive compounds, the above figures are object lessons. By employing the Specific Medicines, thousands of country physicians who administer their own medicines and are out of reach of pharmacists have, during the past several decades, reduced their drug bills to a fraction of their former amounts.

This brief presentation of the Specific Medicine problem will deeply interest members of the professions of both medicine and pharmacy. Especially, now that the German synthetics and dye-house by-products so artfully propagated in America during the past few decades at enormous prices, are discredited in general practice, are physicians gratefully turning to American products made by American pharmacists.

Respectfully,

LLOYD BROTHERS.

1918.

The blank pages following are designed
for the watchful practitioner's
notes, concerning cases
and remedies.



